



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-035  
Wednesday  
24 February 1993

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## Chad

### Foreign Ministry Denies Presence of U.S. Training Camps

AB2302213993 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Report on communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued in Ndjamenan on 23 February]

[Text] We open this cast with an important communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning relations between Libya and Chad. The said communique pointed out that, according to reports carried in the Arabic language daily newspaper (AL-HAYAT) which is published in London and later cited by a French news agency, it was reported several hundred Libyans are reportedly receiving training in four United States military camps in Chad. These soldiers reportedly belong to the Libyan National Army, which is part of the Libyan opposition called the Libyan National Salvation Front. The dispatch also said, according to a dissident officer met in one of those American garrisons, that several elements of the Libyan National Army are reportedly still on Chadian territory.

The communique from the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs points out that the sites of the training camps referred to have not been specifically named. Still, according to the communique, these allegations portray a situation which only exists in the minds of those people making them and who want to sow doubt on the relations of cooperation between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. According to the terms of that communique, the two countries resumed normal relations on 1 December 1990 and they have been improving everyday, on the basis of the principles enunciated in the UN and OAU charters, in particular, the noninterference into the domestic and external affairs of one another, as well as the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The communique added that Chad, which does not maintain any military training camp for Libyan soldiers and which cannot accept the entry of Libyan dissidents into its national territory, hereby denies categorically these misleading reports.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 23 February

## Gabon

### President Bongo on Belgian Visit, Elections, Security

AB2302214093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo has just returned to Libreville after an official visit to Belgium and a private one to Morocco.

Concerning his working visit to Belgium, Omar Bongo said he was satisfied with the promise made by the Belgian authorities to grant development aid to Gabon and Brussels' support for the country's electoral process. However, the Gabonese head of state asked his fellow citizens to be a little patient until the promise of aid becomes a reality. After President Bongo left the plane, Raphael Mbadinga asked his opinion about the elections, notably the December 1993 presidential elections, given that the census promised by the Gabonese Government since late last year has not yet started and that the Gabonese people do not know which identity card to use. The Gabonese head of state said he would convene an extraordinary Cabinet meeting on the future elections. Listen to Omar Bongo:

[Begin recording] I am as worried as you, but I have just arrived. I am going to hold discussions with the head of government. In a few days, we are going to hold a special Cabinet meeting on the issues of electoral cards, electoral lists, and identity cards. All this will be thoroughly examined. The ministers of planning and economy and the minister of defense should make a progress report on the preparations. This said, I think we have to have confidence in them. I have heard you, they have also heard you, and they have also heard me. Until then, they should report their progress to population. [end recording]

Another issue the Gabonese head of state touched on was immigration and insecurity in Libreville. Omar Bongo commended the spirit of moderation and peace shown by the Gabonese people and the security forces who kept their calm in the face of the warlike (?attitude) of secret Nigerian immigrants. He was alluding to the Nigerians who had harassed five members of the Mobile Security Forces. Given this insecurity, Omar Bongo proposed the creation of a National Security Council:

[Begin Bongo recording] What we must do is create a National Security Council in which members of the opposition, the government, and a cross section of the public will meet every two or three months to adopt the necessary measures, because if we adopt drastic measures at our level, people will start saying that we are abusing human rights. As soon as people see soldiers, the police, or the gendarmes protecting the beaches, they will start saying: We can no longer go to the beach! What is this country? What else can we do? This is why I think we must create a National Security Council where everyone will sit and make the necessary decisions that will be passed on to the security forces to act on accordingly. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### Prime Minister Welcomes RPF Cease-Fire Offer

LD2302121493 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] In Rwanda, a fortnight after fighting started again instigated by the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front], the armed opposition, a halt to hostilities may be in sight.



Yesterday we mentioned the cease-fire offer made by the RPF. An associate of the head of state saw the offer as a tactical trick, but the government, headed by a representative of the opposition as you will recall, has jumped at the opportunity and accepted the RPF proposal. Mr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, the prime minister, explains to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Nsengiyaremye] We have accepted the basics of the RPF proposal, that is to say [word indistinct] commit themselves to go back to their former lines [words indistinct] the positions they occupied before the latest hostilities broke out, and we have agreed, on the Rwandan Government side, to remain in our current positions, and we have asked [words indistinct] between the positions of the Rwandan Government and the positions of the RPF, would act as neutral and demilitarized zones offering the possibility of an immediate return of the people who have been displaced.

[Dupont] There have been several cease-fire declarations, but up to now it has not been possible to enforce any of them on the ground. Are you more hopeful this time?

[Nsengiyaremye] I hope that at the current stage, each side has realized that it is impossible to achieve [word indistinct] by military means and that the better solution [words indistinct] is to negotiate, and that it is high time now [words indistinct] and to return to Arusha to reach a definitive peace agreement. [end recording]

#### **Patriotic Front Attacks Ruhengeri, Byumba**

EA2302211193 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] The truce proposed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], which was accepted by the Rwandan Government on 22 February, has gone unheeded. The RPF has continued its attacks in the Byumba and Ruhengeri [both in northern Rwanda] operational sectors.

In Byumba attacks were launched by the RPF in Nyabishambi, but they were repulsed. Byumba was bombed heavily by RPF bombs today. In the same Byumba sector, attacks were launched in Bwisige; this was also repulsed.

In Ruhengeri sector, the target was Mount Kabuye which was shelled as well as Nkumba commune. We have received this information from the Rwandan Armed Forces staff.

#### **Zaire**

##### **Kinshasa 'Massacre' Leaves 5 Dead, 6 Injured**

LD2302132393 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1145 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Excerpts] People have come out into the streets again in Kinshasa. There was a violent incident yesterday in Massina, Quarter 3, and Kingasani-Pascal. Soldiers arriving to avenge one of their comrades fired into the crowd at the stalls all along the avenue, killing several people, including women and children. No exact toll of this massacre can be given. Here is an explanation from correspondent Timbali Tshkilala:

Yes, here is the timetable of the events. What paralyzed transport on the Boulevard Lumumba yesterday, forcing several workers and schoolchildren to return to Massina and Kingasani on foot from the town center until late at night, was the death yesterday at 0800 of a man in uniform who was walking quietly along, quite unaware of everything that had happened last Saturday in Kingasani.

The soldier was questioned by the civilians, who wanted to take their vengeance at any price. [Words indistinct] the lawyer Ekofo, who was killed over the weekend, his family was busy with his funeral at the Gombe cemetery. The poor soldier was beaten to death, and then stabbed. He died a few seconds later, and his body was left in the streets of Kingasani from 0800 to 1400.

When his colleagues were informed in the afternoon to fetch the body, the civilian population saw shots being fired from Mikondo right up to the Pascal area going down the Mokali road. The firing caused general and total panic which disrupted traffic to such a point that it was completely halted.

Provisional figures show five dead and six injured. According to the Red Cross the victims are at the Mama Yemo Hospital morgue and the injured are scattered through the different medical centers in Kingasani and Massina.

It should be said that after this act the troops followed the family, friends and acquaintances of the late lawyer Ekofo to the Gombe cemetery, where they fired again, injuring [word indistinct] two women on the spot. [passage omitted]

From Massina we go straight to the Salongo quarter, where the people living on the Biangala, Loussikou, and Acre Avenues are complaining of the presence of an armed gang looting the houses of peaceful citizens by firing guns and grenades. This gang, which operated in the night of Sunday to Monday 22 February from 2230, is made up of four soldiers, wearing training suits. [passage omitted] The inhabitants are already organizing themselves, with the help of the civil guard, to put this gang of thugs out of action.

## Somalia

### SNA Threatens Withdrawal From Reconciliation Talks

EA2302210093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1815 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Statement issued by Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and the United Somali Congress, USC; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] The general principles of the SNA [Somali National Alliance] are aimed at restoring peace and stability in the country, as was evidenced by the Addis Ababa conference whose success can be attributed to the SNA. In line with the Addis Ababa conference agreement, the SNA ordered its forces and supporters to uphold the aforesaid principles, but unfortunately there are events which are compelling the organization to withdraw from a national reconciliation conference. These events are:

1. In violation of the Addis Ababa agreement, Morgan [Mohamed Sa'id Hersi] attacked (Beerta Canood) on 1 February, and this action interfered with the [words indistinct];
2. [number as heard] UNITAF [United Task Force] and UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] have not carried out their responsibilities to implement the cease-fire agreement, and because of this, bandit Morgan and his remnant soldiers have benefitted from the Somali Liberation Army disarmament;
3. Because of these and other conditions, bloodsucker Morgan, commander of Siad Barre's remnant soldiers, was poised to capture Kismaayo, Jubbada Hoose regional capital on 22 February.
4. It was agreed at the Addis Ababa conference that hostile propaganda should be avoided as this would render the agreement meaningless.

Unfortunately, the UNITAF radio, Rajo, newspaper, and the world media are constantly spreading anti-SNA stories and press releases. The SNA sees this as an attempt to postpone the 15 March conference, or as an attempt to block national reconciliation. Therefore, the SNA statement says the SNA is ready to participate in a preparatory meeting for the upcoming conference. The SNA is compelled to defend its supporters and territories from unprovoked attacks by bloodsucker Morgan. Finally:

1. The SNA demands that Morgan and his forces be removed from SNA territories.
2. Morgan should be detained and recognized as the man who has violated the cease-fire agreement.
3. Morgan and his forces should be condemned for contravening the calls of the committee charged with preparing the conference.
4. UNITAF forces should be replaced by neutral forces which can be relied on.
5. The UN Security Council should name an international inquiry commission to assess damage caused by forces led by bloodsucker Morgan.

## Tanzania

### Parliamentarian Urges Rejection of Union Proposals

EA2302130593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Dodoma—The Bunda Member of Parliament [MP], Honorable Joseph Warioba, has said the union will be in danger if there are different policies between the Tanzanian mainland and Zanzibar island. Warioba advised that the report of the special presidential commission in charge of issues obstructing the activities of the union should be returned to the government because, he said, the report's proposals will, if implemented, contribute towards the break up of the union. He said the union would not survive if power hungry leaders put forward the policy of dividing power. That would not help ordinary citizens, who benefit from the union.

He warned Tanzanians to learn from the problems which caused the breakup of the East African Community. He said this breakup was caused by hunger for power by some of the top executives of the community. He cited the removal of the community's common currency as the beginning of the breakup. He added that the situation would be the same if there were different currencies, flags, and other issues, as proposed by some MPs.

He said the union between the Tanzanian mainland and islands was for the benefit of the people, and that the proposals by the honorable MPs should take into account the side effects for the people, who, he said, continue to conduct their businesses in peace and unity, while the honorable MPs continue with a hot debate concerning the union.

## Uganda

### Minister Warns of Private Radio Station 'Challenge'

EA2302200793 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in  
English 1900 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] The minister of information, Mr. Paul Etiang, has disclosed that very soon a private radio station known as Radio Kampala will be on air in accordance with government policy of liberalization.

The minister who was opening a Radio Uganda/BBC program production course in Kampala today said applications by people wishing to start a station have already been received by his office. He warned the staff of Radio Uganda that very soon there will be a challenge from that new radio station. But he added that with the experiences of leadership and the confidence of the people in Radio Uganda they should be able to meet the challenge.

He also refuted press allegations that some news presenters and announcers had been victimized. He said what the Ministry is doing is to encourage specialization in broadcasting on radio and television. He encouraged those interested to participate in interviews to be held.

**Meyer Discusses Power-Sharing, Mandate**

MB2402093893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Interview with Constitutional Development and Communication Minister Roelf Meyer by correspondent Freck Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Following several bilateral meetings between the government and political groups, multiparty negotiations are apparently back on track. There are, however, a number of issues which need clarification: What is power-sharing, and does the government still have a mandate for what it is doing? During the past week we have talked with representatives of other political groups, and this evening the government has its turn.

In the studio I have with me Minister of Constitutional Development and Communication Mr. Roelf Meyer. Good evening to you, Mr. Meyer, and welcome to Agenda. Let us get right down to business. During last week's interview with Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa of the ANC [African National Congress], we concentrated on the issues of power-sharing and a government of national unity. The ANC says power-sharing is actually a dilution of democracy and is the government's manner of bringing in apartheid through the back door. So, just what is power-sharing?

[Meyer] To begin with, that statement is totally untrue. The fact that the ANC has also accepted the principle of a government of national unity which will include several parties after an election supports, in my opinion, the principle of power-sharing. In other words, a government is formed which consists of several parties, thereby ensuring that the greatest possible number of people in the country are involved in that government. That has been accepted, and we are now working on ways to ensure its best possible implementation.

[Robinson] What is the cut-off point? The ANC says parties with less than 5 percent must be excluded; the government originally said those with less than 10 percent should be excluded.

[Meyer] We still have to negotiate that matter. The figure of 10 percent was mentioned by us, but we will still have to reach a final figure. We feel the cut-off point must not be too low, because we would like to ensure that all parties with real support participate in the executive, and that consensus government is achieved in the most effective way possible.

[Robinson] How will the parties participate? Let us assume the election has been held and that every party has received a particular percentage of the vote. Will those parties then be represented in the cabinet on the basis of the percentage received?

[Meyer] One would like to see that representation based on the percentage of support a party has in Parliament—

that is, the number of seats a party has in Parliament should determine its proportionate representation in the cabinet.

[Robinson] And how will decisions be made?

[Meyer] In our view, decisions must be taken in a manner which takes into account the opinions which the leaders of the various parties have of the decision-making process. You will remember that our original model made provision for a rotating presidency.

[Robinson] You have abandoned that idea, however, have you not?

[Meyer] At the time we said there are many ways of exercising the principle of power-sharing, and we said we were willing to discuss this with others. We are at present discussing it with the ANC and with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and other parties, and we believe it is possible to agree on other models. We are, however, still working on the details, and no decision has yet been taken.

[Robinson] You, personally, must have definite ideas on the matter?

[Meyer] We would like to see that the leaders of those parties represented in the executive participate in decision-making in such a manner as to have a real role in the executive authority. In other words, if there is an executive state president he should not have the kind of power that allows him to take decisions alone after consulting with the cabinet. He ought to be compelled; his powers ought to be limited in such a manner as to compel him to exercise that authority in conjunction with other leaders.

[Robinson] Those limitations would probably be prescribed in the constitution, as would be the powers of Parliament, the legislature. What about the cabinet itself? You say the leaders must participate in decision-making. Should this take place through consensus, or through consultation, or by means of a vote when no agreement can be reached?

[Meyer] Ideally, leaders ought to work together on the basis of consensus.

[Robinson] Only the leaders? Not the whole cabinet?

[Meyer] We would like to see the leaders in particular taking that position within the executive set-up. It would not help, for example, if the leader of the majority party alone holds the position of executive, that of executive state president. That would not be real, proportionate participation in the decision-making process. As you know, the chairman of the cabinet, whether it be a state president or a prime minister, reaches decisions after consultation with members of his cabinet. We believe there should be a special relationship among the leaders of the various parties, so that all decisions can be reached on the basis of consensus.



[Robinson] Do you have any definite plans regarding such a special relationship, or are you just talking in general about something you envisage?

[Meyer] No, we are talking about specific proposals, but I do not want to go into details right now simply because we are still engaged in talks with other parties on the issue. The point I want to make, however, is that, on the one hand, provision must be made for parties participating in the top structures of cabinet, and secondly, for leaders to work together in a unique way and to make decisions following approval by the executive authority.

[Robinson] Does the ANC understand this or at least partially approve of this, or do they reject this special relationship that you envisage among leaders?

[Meyer] Well, in an announcement they made last week, they also distinguished between decision-making on special issues with a specified sort of percentage to achieve majority vote in the cabinet, and in other ways they also make provision for what seems like an apparent admission that there will not be the usual decision-making process, as is commonly the case in a normal majority government. So I think there is clearly, and they also realize this, the necessity for special recognition of this aspect. The methods to be used in drafting this agreement will form part of further discussions to be held. We have agreed that this issue has not been finalized in the current negotiation process and we will have to hold further talks.

[Robinson] Do you believe that certain issues should be ratified by a specified majority in that special relationship, or at least agreement by all leaders before a decision can be made, let us say, for example, the issue of regional government?

[Meyer] Well, I would say that there should be certain specified rules and this has been acknowledged. These special rules that have to be identified must indeed get maximum possible support in the cabinet. A very high percentage of support for these will definitely have to be achieved.

[Robinson] By percentage you are referring to a vote on the issue?

[Meyer] Not necessarily a vote, but one will have to ensure that there is 75 or 80 percent support for that particular issue from the parties represented.

[Robinson] Mr. Meyer, could we just attempt to clarify another issue, and that is the question of an interim government. As I understand this, a process has to take place between now and next year, at one stage or another. You can tell us in a moment perhaps when this will possibly take place—an election will be held and then this government of national unity or a power-sharing agreement will be established in that cabinet. Now my question is: How long will it govern, and what is the aim of this interim arrangement?

[Meyer] First, after an election we will have a transitional parliament serving the country; and second, it will have the task of drafting and approving the final constitution. This will be in place for a definite period.

[Robinson] What is this definite period?

[Meyer] We say that this period should not be longer than three years before another election takes place, in other words, the final constitution should be drafted within a period of three years. This is the first phase. The other phase concerns the issue of interim government.

[Robinson] Are these the people governing the country while the members of parliament try to draft a new constitution?

[Meyer] Well, they will try to do this efficiently and draft a new.....[pauses] or a final constitution to allow for the widest possible representation.

[Robinson] So the life-span of the parliament and the cabinet will differ?

[Meyer] Absolutely. That is the first phase. The other phase concerns the issue of interim government, and we are busy negotiating, over a relatively long-term, for a transitional government to manage the country during the period in which a final constitution is being drafted, and thereafter, until a new constitution is in place. We believe that period should last for five years.

[Robinson] I do not understand, Minister. Are you saying that the parliament's life-span could, for example, be three years after which an election would be held on the basis of a new constitution?

[Meyer] No, what we are saying is that the function of drafting a constitution, the final constitution—the government says it should be completed within a three-year period, because the interim government should be allowed, in that remaining period leading to five years, to introduce all new constitutional structures and to put things in order so that everything could be in progress after the five-year period.

[Robinson] And then the second election will take place?

[Meyer] And then the second election will take place.

[Robinson] On the grounds of that constitution determined by all members of parliament?

[Meyer] That's correct.

[Robinson] And thereafter, will there still be a government of national unity?

[Meyer] Well, what the National Party and the government proposes is that there ought to be a government of national unity or a power-sharing agreement thereafter.

[Robinson] But there are no guarantees?

[Meyer] We plan to promote the idea of power-sharing in the process leading to an election, and thereafter during



the process of drafting a new constitution. We want to gain as much support for this as possible, because we believe that this would be the best model for South Africa and it would be in the best interest of its people. The whole idea is to ensure that you get as much support as possible behind you in terms of such a government, and we say that in South Africa's case it is a necessity and for this reason most people should agree with this. I am convinced that in the interim government process, and even after an election, we would possibly be able to get the ANC's support to continue on this basis after a second election has taken place. We are prepared, however, to say that we will not commit ourselves to this by stating that it should be an absolute necessity, because time will also tell what the best method will be in that five-year period.

[Robinson] Minister, I want to refer you to a National Party document. This document says there are two very important pillars of the new government. One is a constitutional state, and the other, participatory democracy. This is the power-sharing you spoke about. The government was given a mandate during last year's referendum, specifically in respect of power-sharing. And again during the state president's speech, he referred to power-sharing and strong regional government; this is the clear mandate the government was given. Now people are saying, I believe even within your own caucus, that you would like to see power-sharing, as you have just said, even in a new government. It will not, however, necessarily work out that way, in other words you are now acting outside your mandate?

[Meyer] No, we are currently working on a transitional constitution for South Africa. This will be the constitution for the country after the first elections. We are now negotiating on ways to assure this package. We are prepared to further promote our principles in conjunction with other parties, to ensure if necessary—it may be that we can still reach other conclusions during the five-year period—that this is not the best model, but according to our views at present, according to our present convictions, this should bring results and also provide a power-sharing model for the final constitution. During the process of drafting a final constitution—that is to say when the transition parliament debates the matter—we will promote this matter according to our own convictions. We are in the process of executing what we have undertaken to do, regarding the 1991 constitutional principles of the National Party.

[Robinson] You are saying the mandate is basically only valid for five years?

[Meyer] Well, when that document was drawn up we had not yet made provision for a transitional phase. It is only after further negotiations that we succeeded in making provision for an interim period, a transitional government, for a relatively long period. In other words, and we can argue this point, we are doing better than we initially

believed. When the proposals were drawn up, however, it was not clear if there would be a transitional phase of a relatively long period.

[Robinson] Good, now I want to discuss the IFP. It is clear that there are considerably more differences between yourself and the IFP than between yourself and the ANC. After your meeting last week with the IFP, are there still real differences?

[Meyer] The difference between ourselves and the IFP lately was chiefly around the question of process, and not on the contents of a future constitutional model. We have always agreed on a strong regional government for South Africa based on federal principles. We had certain differences on how this should be achieved. Last week, during our talks, we were successful in discussing our proposals with the IFP. We succeeded in bringing them to understand our proposals. They then decided to take our proposals to their Central Committee, which will meet next Sunday, and there they will discuss our proposals with their colleagues. I feel this is good progress. We were successful, and I am very grateful for the fact that we managed to reach significant consensus with the IFP.

[Robinson] Minister, we had planned to have another program about population growth. I know you view this as a very important subject, but I feel we should continue with our discussion. I would like to specifically discuss the question of regional government, and there are many things we can discuss about that, and also the question of multiparty conference which still has to take place. Earlier you mentioned the importance of regional government, for yourself and also the IFP. The IFP says, for example, they, together with the Concerned South Africa Group, Cosag, said that there should be a planning conference soon. They say that that conference, the planning conference, must decide on principles to make regional governing part of the new constitution. How do you see that?

[Meyer] We say a principle must be entrenched, especially in the multiparty forum which will be beginning soon.

[Robinson] Not at this first meeting?

[Meyer] No, not necessarily at the first meeting. The first meeting is only a planning conference.

[Robinson] That's not what the IFP says.

[Meyer] Yes, there is a difference in opinion between us at the moment. They may change their views later. We feel, however, that the principle must be included. The preamble to the transitional constitution must contain a clause that there will be regional government; and the final constitution must also make provision for autonomous functions for the regional governments.

[Robinson] It appears to me—and the ANC claims that this is the case—that the ANC has achieved a victory by forcing the government to accept that the principles of

regional government and the relationship between regional government and the executive can only be determined after the election. That is not what you wanted.

[Meyer] Let me correct you there....

[Robinson, interrupting] That's what they claim.

[Meyer] They say they have achieved a victory because the functions will only be included in the constitution-making process—note, not the principle, but the functions. Now let me clarify this issue. We have always maintained that agreement must be reached in advance on the functions and the regional boundaries before moving into the transitional government phase. The ANC has always said they reject that, because that would mean anticipating the constitutional model of the future; and that the constitution-writing body, or the transitional parliament, should be given that task. We examined various ways of overcoming these differences. At present we are discussing one way which provides for us first reaching agreement on the principle. The ANC has agreed to that.

[Robinson] And what is that principle?

[Meyer] The principle is that in the final model, provision will be made for regional government and for autonomous functions for those regions. That is a very important principle. It provides for devolution of authority to the regions, and not merely for delegation of administrative powers. As for the particular functions, we feel that we must begin discussing them now. We propose the formation of a commission on regional government. That commission must consider regional boundaries and functions. We believe that in the negotiations now taking place agreement must be reached on what those functions will be. The various parties will then present these functions to the commission, and these functions will later be presented to the transitional parliament, which will consider them for inclusion in the final constitution.

[Robinson] So, the commission would begin its work now, but what it decides will only be relevant after the election?

[Meyer] Right. We think agreement can now be reached to a large degree on what those functions will be. So even before we have the election we ought to have clarity on what the various parties feel about the nature, content, and formulation of those functions.

[Robinson] And when the elections take place, probably early next year, then regional government will be one of the issues voted on?

[Meyer] The election will be held on the basis of regions already decided on for election purposes. The commission I mentioned will have made its recommendations on the boundaries of regions, and elections will take place on the basis of those regions, so that regional

representatives can be chosen. Those regional representatives will then have particular functions, and the powers to promote their interests in the process of drawing up the constitution. They will also be in a position to enforce their decisions.

[Robinson] Who will govern at the regional level while the members of parliament are drawing up the constitution?

[Meyer] We say that until the final constitution is in place and new regional governments have come into being, existing regional structures will have to continue administering affairs.

[Robinson] Minister, our time is running out. Let us just talk about other parties: the Conservative Party [CP] and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC]—will they be full participants in the negotiations?

[Meyer] We would like the negotiations to be as inclusive as possible, but we have a problem with the PAC. We told them they would have to distance themselves from APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] violence. They have not yet done so. They say their leader, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, stated recently on television that he wants to talk with us about the issue of violence. We have indicated that we are agreeable. If we can get a satisfactory response, they are free to join in the constitutional negotiations, as is the case with other parties. In other words, the same principles which apply to the ANC and other parties also apply to them. As for the CP, it seems they will take part. We would welcome that. We have always said the CP must be involved in the negotiations so that they can present their case.

[Robinson] Mr. Meyer, thank you for joining us this evening. I hope interviews we have in future will provide clarity on other issues. We have already gained clarity on some of them. All the best to you, and thanks.

[Meyer] Thank you.

#### **ANC Reports 'Limited Progress' in Talks With Government**

*MB2302183493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have decided at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park to resume their talks next week. An ANC spokesman told our political staff that limited progress had been made at today's talks.

The minister of local government in the House of Assembly, Dr. Tertius Delpont, said, however, that the planning conference, scheduled for next Friday and Saturday, would go ahead. The government and the ANC would meet for talks again on the 2d and 3d of next month.

**Government, PAC To Discuss Armed Struggle**

MB2402145693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445  
GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—Government and ~~and~~ Africanist Congress [PAC] representatives will meet in Windhoek, Namibia, on Monday [1 March] to discuss the issue of armed struggle, PAC Political Affairs Secretary Jackie Seroke said on Wednesday. Mr Seroke said the PAC delegation would be led by its Secretary General Benny Alexander. He said the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the armed wing of the PAC, would be represented by its High Command.

Generals and senior officers from the South African Defence Force, the National Intelligence Service and the SA Police would also attend the talks, he said.

**IFP's Ben Ngubane Outlines Positions on Talks**

MB2402120793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Interview with Inkatha Freedom Party's Ben Ngubane by political reporter Lester Venter on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Venter] Dr. Ngubane, good evening and welcome.

[Ngubane] Good evening, Lester.

[Venter] Dr. Ngubane, when the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] went into its recent extended meeting with the government, it did so under strong protest at what it saw as agreements, even deals, being made between the government and the ANC. Now you've had that meeting, you've spoken to the government, how do you feel about the issue of deals behind the scenes now?

[Ngubane] We've continued to state our case that the IFP cannot accept the principle of bilateral decision-making leading to legislation that affects everyone in this country.

[Venter] Did the parties, though...? [changes thought] Are you saying that the government and the ANC actually arrived at deals or agreements that are going to lead to legislation? Wasn't that issue dispelled or dealt with in your talks with the government?

[Ngubane] Well, the Record of Understanding stands unrepealed. It is still part of the governmental program; in other words, the government feels that it was a way of getting the ANC back to negotiations, and it will not renege on that deal.

[Venter] Some of those provisions, like fencing hostels, that sort of thing that the IFP objected to in that Record of Understanding, have in fact moved right into the background of the political agenda. Is it still an issue for the IFP?

[Ngubane] Well, we've made our point, Lester, and the government has stated its case, and we've said there can be no further bilateral deals. Everything has got to be presented and put on the table of a multiparty negotiating forum. The government has accepted this.

[Venter] Do you feel that there are any specific issues that are not falling into that category—that is, being brought to a multiparty forum to be finally decided upon?

[Ngubane] Everything that affects us, all of us here in South Africa, has to be brought to the multiparty forum.

[Venter] But is there anything that you feel that isn't being brought to the multiparty forum?

[Ngubane] Well, we've raised this issue with the government over and over again, and again at our bush meeting, that the issue of private armies, the issue of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing], the agreements embodied in the D.F. Malan Accord, the Pretoria Minutes, the Groote Schuur agreements, all these have got to be brought to the multiparty conference.

[Venter] At this moment you don't have any concerns about specific issues that you can name that you feel you will arrive at the multiparty talks and find that the issue has been settled already?

[Ngubane] If the government or the ANC were to do that, they'll be effectively scuttling multiparty negotiations in this country.

[Venter] Alright. What about your involvement in talks—bilateral talks, one to one talks with the government? Did the IFP come to any particular agreements—that is, a like-mindedness on particular issues, constitutional issues, issues reflecting on the process leading up to an election, any agreements, common ground found between you and the government in that sort of respect?

[Ngubane] No, there are no agreements whatsoever. What has happened is, we've debated issues and positions trying to narrow the common ground, trying to find a convergence. We've not had any agreements; some issues we agree on on broad general terms, but we still have a lot to talk about.

[Venter] Are you saying that your talks with the government do or do not differ in principle and in their nature to the talks that the government is having with other parties like the ANC?

[Ngubane] No, they don't.

[Venter] So, the talks are similar in nature.

[Ngubane] Of course, when you are not present when two people are talking, you may never know what exactly they spoke about.

[Venter] Well, let's look at some of the issues then that have been involved in the talks, and more directly the talks between yourselves and the government. The first



one of those is the participation of King Goodwill. Now that issue has been a significant break on the full participation or unqualified participation of the Inkatha Freedom Party up until now. Where does the issue stand vis-a-vis participation of the king of the Zulus?

[Ngubane] Well, let's put it this way. The IFP, its constituency, the leaders of the IFP, and generally I would say all level-headed South Africans, have never been able to comprehend the reasoning behind the exclusion of the Zulu people, as well as the king from the negotiation process.

[Venter] Was the issue discussed at the talks between ourselves and the government?

[Ngubane] It was discussed in the context of the inclusivity of the coming multiparty negotiations.

[Venter] Did you come to any like-mindedness—because I don't want to use the word agreement—on this issue?

[Ngubane] Well, the government is with us on this. It believes that the kwaZulu government, the king of the Zulu people, all these are major actors on the political scene and have to be present wherever the new dispensation is being discussed.

[Venter] Did you work out some sort of formula or method by which this might happen?

[Ngubane] No, not really. The fact simply is that those have to be present if we are going to arrive at any meaningful dispensation.

[Venter] The ANC recently—that is, yesterday—put forth their plan which involves essentially creating a delegation of traditional leaders to the multiparty talks. Can you tell us whether the Inkatha Freedom party, or their king, more specifically, would be willing to be part of such a delegation?

[Ngubane] Well, we would not accept anything that detracts from the dignity of His Majesty. All these manipulations, these maneuverings are in fact totally unacceptable to us, because the issues are simple and plain, the Zulu nation has to be there. The monarch has got to be represented.

[Venter] Is it that you're saying, no, he will not be part of a delegation of traditional leaders?

[Ngubane] Well, you know, Lester, no one decided that the ANC should attend on such and such terms. The ANC went there because each one recognized its important role in the negotiation process. Everyone should be knowing the importance of the kwaZulu government, the Zulu people, and their king in the future dispensation.

[Venter] Dr. Ngubane, forgive me, but I don't have clarity on that point. Are you saying that the Zulu king, King Goodwill, should be represented in his own right by himself, or are you willing to have him part of the representation of traditional leaders?

[Ngubane] No, what I'm saying is, that issue is the concern of the Zulu people, of the Zulu nation, and their government. It has nothing to do with the ANC; it has something to do with the central government because it is the government of the day, but no political party's has any business interfering with how the king gets there, how the kwaZulu government gets there.

[Venter] Don't you see it as one of the parties making a suggestion as to how this participation can be included?

[Ngubane] I think it goes beyond being a suggestion. I think it goes actually, it borders on the arrogance.

[Venter] I see, so the message I'm getting from you is that you reject that particular suggestion. And can you tell me, when you're answering what the ANC has suggested for participation, is that in fact a product of ANC talks with the government, as far as you know?

[Ngubane] No, no, the government has said it supports the presence of His Majesty, and the kwaZulu government. Obviously, the ANC has got its own ideas about it and we reject that interference.

[Venter] Alright, so you're sticking for participation by the king on his own. If the king comes in, would that mean that Chief Buthelezi would participate in the talks? And what I'm actually getting at here, is what are the conditions that you're looking for for Chief Buthelezi to lead that party delegation at the talks?

[Ngubane] Well, Dr. Buthelezi has to take his rightful role as leader of the kwaZulu government, and if he so chooses, also leader of the IFP. It is his privilege, prerogative, and right to play that role fully, and to represent His Majesty, if His Majesty so chooses.

[Venter] Let's look at another issue then. The question of federalism. Now it would seem that the ANC and the government have arrived at a position—that was before your discussion with the government—where they have agreed that the principle of federalism will be accepted before the creation of an interim government, national unity, power-sharing, whatever one calls it, but that the actual details of its implementation and the powers that those regional governments will enjoy will be worked out by the new government. What, as a result and after your talks with the government, is the Inkatha Freedom Party's view on that subject?

[Ngubane] Well, we've told the government that initially our Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] position differed from theirs, but they came to reasonable understanding and made reasonable proposals at Codesa in that the multiparty conference would draft the transitional constitution which would entrench regional governments, their borders, boundaries, powers, and duties. But now the government has actually shifted from that reasonable position. It is now saying in fact,



that the multiparty conference will only propose constitutional principles—they call it a comprehensive constitutional principle—but leave the fate of regional government, of the people in those regions to the mercy of a majority party in a constituent assembly. We've told them this is totally unacceptable.

[Venter] So, it seems that Inkatha Freedom Party hasn't progressed very much with the government, or vis-a-vis the government, or managed to effect any advances because what we've discussed so far as participation, you indicated that that matter is unresolved. We are talking about regional government; you're impeccably opposed to the point that the government and the ANC have reached on that particular point.

So let's move to the issue of a constitution. Now, were you saying in this reply that Inkatha Freedom Party also wants a constitution in place before the interim government?

[Ngubane] Well, we cannot see how anyone can conceive of an autonomous sovereign government which is not based on constitutionalism, so we are opposed to creating a government in a vacuum as it were, giving such government carte blanche powers and an open check as it were, to direct and affect all our lives. We are saying in South Africa, there are known political formations, there are known regional interests. These are the people who must sit down and hammer out the principles of a new constitution, have that constitution drafted by a committee of experts, return to the multiparty conference for ratification and acceptance, put to a national referendum, and have the present parliament—the South African parliament—the only legitimate parliament at this stage, legislate it into law and we elect a new government.

[Venter] Dr. Ngubane, I want to move to the issue of violence, but before we do, clearly the IFP is holding its position, and it's not in agreement with the positions that the other parties have reached on the participation of the king, the issue of regional government, and the issue of the constitution. What does that mean for the prospect of the success of the talks and particularly the participation of the IFP in them?

[Ngubane] Well, the participation of the IFP, it's a commitment on our part. We shall go to multiparty negotiations to negotiate.

[Venter] Taking these objections with you?

[Ngubane] Yes.

[Venter] Let's look at the issue of violence. Ordinary people cannot understand why the leaders of two parties, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, cannot manifest their spoken intentions, their opposition to violence by getting together and doing something about stopping the violence. Now why is that not happening?

[Ngubane] Well, really, that is a question, Lester, to be directed to the ANC. On many, many occasions our president has invited Dr. Mandela to go together with him on joint rallies, joint rallies to ask the people to be tolerant of one another, to accept that each party exists

in its own right and it has got its own contribution to make. It's the ANC that has consistently refused to take up this opportunity.

[Venter] With respect, Dr. Ngubane, that is precisely the answer that the ANC gives to the same question. Is there no possibility of breaking that violence, that cycle of violence? Let's put it this way, will the meeting between at least the two leaders, Chief Buthelezi and Mr. Mandela, take place?

[Ngubane] We want the meeting. I'm not sure whether they want it just as much as we want it.

[Venter] Do you personally believe that it will or will not take place in the next 14 days?

[Ngubane] Well, I think it will take place, but it depends again on the preconditions they set. If they go and set impossible preconditions, obviously they are not wanting the meeting.

[Venter] But that is precisely the accusation made by both parties against the other one, that impossible preconditions are being set.

[Ngubane] We haven't, Lester, set any preconditions. We've been willing to talk; we've been willing to have a meeting of the head committees, the Central Committee of the IFP, the NEC [National Executive Committee] of the ANC. We've been willing to do all these things for a very, very long time.

[Venter] If we can't get even a meeting between the two parties at this stage, do you not fear that as an election draws closer and temperatures heat up with the approach of an election, that violence is going to get worse?

[Ngubane] Certainly. It will mean, in fact, that we have not created a climate for elections to take place. If we have not resolved the violence issue, we have not resolved the issue of intimidation, we have not resolved the issue of private armies, the smuggling of arms into the country. If we have not resolved all those things, then the climate for elections, for free and fair elections will not be existing.

[Venter] Well, on that distressing note, Dr. Ngubane, thanks for joining us.

#### **KwaZulu Government, IFP To Send Delegations to Talks**

*MB2302162893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—The kwaZulu government and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will send separate delegations to next week's scheduled multiparty planning conference despite African National Congress [ANC] opposition—clouding prospects for a possible resumption of a Codesa [Convention for a

Democratic South Africa]-type forum. The ANC has proposed that homeland administrations should not be invited to next Friday and Saturday's multi-party conference, to be held at the World Trade Centre, outside Johannesburg. The SA Government has rejected the ANC position.

"We are definitely sending two separate delegations to the planning conference," IFP negotiator Sue Vos told SAPA on Tuesday [23 February]. "We will see what the ANC says." Separate IFP and kwaZulu delegations had met with the SA Government at recent bilateral meetings—"something not everybody is aware of," she added.

The government had said publicly it supported a separate kwaZulu administration delegation to multi-party talks, Ms Vos said in a telephone interview. She said it was up to other homeland administrations to decide whether they wanted to send separate administration and ruling party delegations to the planning conference.

The ANC has proposed delegations to next week's meeting comprise three members from each party or organisation. It has proposed that the 19 parties and organisations which participated in Codesa, plus the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), Conservative Party, Afrikaanse Volk-sunnie (AVU) [Afrikaner National Union], Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) [Reformed National Party], be invited to attend the planning conference. The ANC still hopes this week to persuade its former Patriotic Front partners, the PAC and AZAPO, to join the conference.

The planning conference agenda is expected to focus on an assessment of the current negotiations situation—and the resumption of multi-party negotiations. While the ANC has proposed that the planning conference be completely open to the news media, the National Party/government disagrees. This matter is also still under discussion.

Then there is the unresolved issue of the IFP's insistence that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini participate fully in a resumption of negotiations, representing the interests of the Zulu nation. The IFP is not prepared to have the Zulu king regarded as just another traditional leader. His inclusion in multi-party negotiations has so far been a condition for the attendance of IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

A further round of government/IFP/kwaZulu talks is scheduled for this Friday (Feb 26).

#### **ANCYL Gives 'Qualified Support' to ANC Transition Package**

*MB2302183593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—The African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] gave its qualified support on Tuesday [23 February] to the transition package adopted by the ANC [African National

Congress] leadership last week. The ANCYL criticised the secrecy surrounding negotiations, calling for the opening of all talks for public observation and scrutiny.

The Youth League also noted the ANC National Executive Committee's [NEC] latest position was a departure from the strategic position on negotiations the ANC adopted in November, and was a further compromise. The ANC's NEC last week gave its approval to proposals for a government of national unity for up to five years, but rejected a power-sharing deal with the National Party.

The ANCYL's National Executive Committee held a special session on Monday this week to consider the national committee's position on a government of national unity and the general progress in negotiations. It reiterated its support for the reconvening of multiparty talks in the form of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, "and the speedy resolution of the South African conflict through negotiations".

The ANCYL was opposed to a coalition government of national unity following the adoption of a new constitution, especially if the government was based on proportional representation. "The ANCYL believes that the establishment of a government of national unity...should be the prerogative of the party that wins a democratic election."

The Youth League said it was "perturbed by the possible violation of the rule that the primary function of the winning majority party in any democracy is to implement the programme on which it has won the confidence of the electorate. No minority or losing party can, simply because we want to achieve national unity, be allowed to block this from being attained."

#### **Military Cooperation With Israel To Be Stopped**

*MB2002083493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] An Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] official has been quoted as saying that South Africa is planning to stop its military cooperation with Israel now that relations with Arab countries have improved. The executive general manager of Armscor, Mr. Tielman de Waal, is reported to have told the Lebanese newspaper AL HAYAT, that some contracts were still being fulfilled with Israel, but that they would not be renewed.

The newspaper, which is financed by Saudi Arabia and is also published in Bahrain, conducted the interview with Mr. De Waal at an international weapons show which ended in Abu Dhabi on Thursday [18 February].

**Air Force Project Chief Explains Choice of Pilatus***MB2402061393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] South Africa's decision to buy 60 Swiss-made aircraft for its Air Force, instead of high-tech, locally made planes, was dictated by cost, sanctions, and the risk of pumping millions of dollars into an untried project. The Air Force's project chief, Brigadier Bob King, said today the Air Force could not afford the money still needed for the local development of the carbon fiber composite Ovid aircraft.

He said Air Force test pilots had flown 130 hours in Ovid prototypes but many problem areas still remained. There were also doubts about the Ovid's long-term reliability. He said South Africa had got a special deal on the Pilatus, the total package coming to considerably less than the \$250 million it was rumored to have cost. The fly-away price of the Ovid would have been 20 percent more expensive than the Pilatus and 30 percent of development costs had been taken into account.

Defense analysts said the UN arms embargo was another factor in the decision not to buy Ovid because the manufacturer was unable to guarantee it would be easily able to supply vital components for the locally made aircraft.

**Armcor Chief Discusses Weapons Exhibition, Sales***MB2202123393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Interview with Tielman de Waal, Armaments Corporation of South Africa Executive General Manager, by reporter John Bishop on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] Mr. Tielman de Waal is the executive general manager of Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. We welcome you. Thanks for coming over.

[De Waal] Thank you. It's nice to be here, Mr. Bishop.

[Bishop] So, how many billions of dollars' worth of business did you do for South Africa at Abu Dhabi?

[De Waal] You do not do business at a show. You show your products, you create interest, you make the people aware that you are there, you show them what you have, but you do not come back with orders, unfortunately—not so quickly.

[Bishop] But who showed the most interest?

[De Waal] The Arab World, Pakistan, India, the Far East definitely have got interest in our products.

[Bishop] Which products?

[De Waal] Our G-5, G-6 [cannon and motorized cannon], without a doubt, are world leaders in artillery today, and we can compete with the best in the world, as well as in other fields like, for example, the Rooi Valk [Red Falcon—combat helicopter].

[Bishop] What's the next step, Mr. de Waal? You've got interest there; you've named the particular armaments they're interested in. When do we clinch a deal?

[De Waal] The deal, of course, would not be clinched by Armcor. Armcor facilitates the marketing effort of the total South African defense industry, and our specific industries, like, for example, the Denels, the Reutechs, the Techlogics would be there to close these deals. But I foresee months, or even years, could go by before we could actually clinch a deal.

[Bishop] Now there's been a report that this means a major shift from armaments cooperation with Israel, to the Arab world. Is that true?

[De Waal] I think that you must understand this quite clearly, that the contracts with Israel have been on the terminating side for the last 4, 5 years, as has been announced by Israel. So us being in the Arab World is no shift whatsoever from, for example, Israel to the Arab World.

[Bishop] How does Israel feel about that?

[De Waal] I think that the Americans, the British, the French are doing business with those involved in the region, whether it's the Israelis, whether it's the Arabs, and I think as long as one acts responsibly as far as this is concerned, this would be possible. [sentence as heard]

[Bishop] Why would we have moved from an emphasis on cooperation with Israel to the Arab World?

[De Waal] I think that South Africa's defense industry has been trimmed down in excess of 50 percent over the last 4 years. Therefore, instead of only supplying to our own defense force, we are moving much more strongly into a marketing position. Therefore, we are moving into markets which are active, like for example, the Middle East, as well as the Far East.

[Bishop] Any reaction from Israel?

[De Waal] No reaction as yet, and I do not expect reaction, either, from them.

[Bishop] Just staying on the Middle East axis, for a moment, if you like, the Arab countries and Israel: What about the rumors that we were supplying enriched uranium to Israel?

[De Waal] I think that is totally untrue, Mr. Bishop.



[Bishop] Do we have nuclear missiles?

[De Waal] No. South Africa signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in August of last year, and we do not possess any weapons of that kind.

[Bishop] Let's talk about peaceful purposes—Armcor's excursion into that. Denel, you mention. Now, what would those peaceful machines be?

[De Waal] They are in the medical field, in the chemical field, in the fine mechanical field, as well as in the space field. I think that the opportunities that exist here are considerable. Most probably, one of the most important ones which is often overlooked is that the arms industry knows how to do business internationally. We know how to buy, we know how to sell, and I think this is an advantage that we are making for South Africa as a whole, because the opportunity exists that we can have hundreds of millions of dollars of business with overseas countries, on a government-to-government basis, to earn foreign exchange for South Africa.

[Bishop] Are the sanctions a thing of the past now, in terms of these deals with other countries?

[De Waal] Sanctions are still in place, but they are crumbling fast at this stage. The political initiatives by the state president is opening new doors for South Africa, and I think that our industry in total, we do find that people are willing to do business with us, who did not even want to recognize us 2 years ago.

[Bishop] Any connection with the well-reported Arab investment in this country, and their interest in our armaments?

[De Waal] No, there is no connection whatsoever. South Africa has actually been active in the Arab World for quite a number of years already, and the interest of the Arab World in South Africa has only been recently.

[Bishop] I wanted to ask you about that: active in the Arab World for some years. Did we supply armaments to Iraq during the Gulf War?

[De Waal] We have never disclosed, and we are not planning to disclose, any such sale, because it is the prerogative of our clients to say yes to that. However, we comply to all the sanctions which have been requested by the United Nations. We've complied to requests not to sell to countries which are acting irresponsibly. For example, the war in Somalia at the moment, the troubles that we have in Yugoslavia—South Africa is not supplying arms to any of those regions.

[Bishop] But the armaments business being so intensely competitive, you could sell to a third party and hardly know about it, couldn't you?

[De Waal] We have a well-controlled system of export regulation in South Africa, where end-user certificates must be produced, and I can assure you that we are

extremely careful in the issuing of these permits to ensure that South Africa is acting responsibly, as far as its arms deals are concerned.

[Bishop] How big a business is Armcor? I think one of your colleagues said it's so big that if it went under, if the whole enterprise went under, and if the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research], that great scientific think-tank of ours, went under, we might plunge to a Third World country. Is that true?

[De Waal] Armcor and the armaments industry in toto is on the technological leading edge in this country. If our armaments industry goes under, we would lose a big competitive advantage for this country, not only for arms, but also for technology in general, and therefore it's important. To give you an idea of the size, Armcor purchases in excess of 4,000 million rands per annum from the industry, and if this would be further reduced, our loss of technology would be very, very significant.

[Bishop] But there is an emphasis towards machines, scientific inventions, for peaceful purposes, is there?

[De Waal] Oh, yes, there has been a considerable move to commercialize the defense industry. However, you must realize that this is difficult, because although the products are similar, the markets are completely different, and this makes it very difficult.

[Bishop] Are you working on armaments that could reduce the manpower of the defense force? In other words, are you looking towards conscription going, and having hi-tech armaments to replace manpower?

[De Waal] One is working in all these fields simultaneously. Obviously, one of the first things is to make the weapons more effective per man-hour, or per rand; therefore, whether this is a saving of manpower, a saving of ammunition, all of these are being looked at at the same time.

[Bishop] Just a minute to go, Mr. De Waal. It's a sort of philosophical and moral question, this one. Do you think, you know, South Africa, with its history of violence and tumult, is in the right situation to be selling or bidding to be one of the great salesmen of armaments? You know that argument?

[De Waal] I know that argument. I think that South Africa has the right to defend itself. Therefore it has the right to have its own industry. Therefore it has the right to keep its industry alive. But South Africa cannot afford the total industry; therefore we must allow exports of armaments to take place, as do the Americans, the British, the French, the Germans, the Italians.

[Bishop] Right. Back to business, just a few seconds. When can we expect an announcement that you have clinched this big deal I was trying to extract from you?

[De Waal] I think that you'll have to wait for quite a number of years on that.



[Bishop] Mr. De Waal, thanks very much for coming along.

[De Waal] Thank you.

### **Government Reacts to Proposal To Reduce Military**

*MB2402073693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The government has described the ANC's [African National Congress] proposal of a drastic reduction in the size of the defense force under ANC rule as simplistic and confusing. Earlier the ANC said it would reduce the Armed Forces to remove any threat to other African states.

Speaking at the opening of the defense force exhibition at the Cape show at Goodwood in the Cape Peninsula, Deputy Defense Minister Wynand Breytenbach said situations could change overnight, presenting a country with an unexpected military threat. He said the SADF [South African Defense Force] had to be able to defend the country's sovereignty at all times, and the only way to ensure this was to equip it with the necessary manpower and weaponry.

Mr. Breytenbach emphasized that the system of national service would not be curtailed and said action would continue to be taken against national servicemen who failed to report for duty. The present form of service for whites would certainly change, but this depended on progress in the negotiation process and the appointment of a transitional government. Mr. Breytenbach said Citizen Force and commando call-ups would continue.

### **Secret Oil Stockpile Sites Officially Revealed**

*MB1902193193 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-25 Feb 93 p 9*

[Report by Ian Clayton: "Where Our Secret Oil Was Hidden"]

[Text] The sites of South Africa's top secret oil stockpiles have been officially revealed for the first time. They are located in Durban, Cape Town and Saldhana Bay, as well as in disused coal mines in the Transvaal.

These secrets have been disclosed for the first time by the head of the Central Energy Fund (CEF), Don Vorster, in evidence to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts.

He told the committee that the SFF [expansion unknown] association, which was controlled by CEF, purchased the bulk of commercial oil supplies on behalf of oil companies. Since the 1978/9 oil crisis, when the Shah of Iran was deposed, SFF had stepped in to purchase commercial oil supplies.

Vorster said in his evidence that he was not at liberty to disclose what percentage of the oil stockpiles had been sold off.

However, SFF was not involved in the financing of Mossagass [Mossel Bay Gas Project] and no money from the sale of oil would go to Mossagass.

Deputy Auditor-General Professor J.A.J. Loots told the committee that after consultation with the state president, the minister of mineral and energy affairs and the minister of finance that it had been agreed it would not be in the national interest to publish details of oil accounts.

Vorster also said it was CEF's "problem" that in terms of the Petroleum Act, he could not disclose what percentage of the oil stockpile had now been sold off.

### **ANC Government Not To Pay for Arms Violating Embargo**

*MB2402061593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 23 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] government would not pay for arms bought in contravention of the United Nations' arms embargo, according to ANC head of information and publicity Dr Pallo Jordan. He was responding on Tuesday [23 February] to the South African Navy's recent acquisition of a Ukrainian-built, R40.92 million supply ship and an Air Force order for 60 Swiss Pilatus training aircraft.

He said the ANC felt these to be in contravention of the 1977 arms embargo and would be raising the issue with the United Nations Security Council.

A Navy spokesman said the ship was bought from a Panamanian company, Chandler Shipping, on the open market. It would be paid for in March. The 21,000-ton ship will arrive in Simon's Town on Wednesday.

### **IFP Says Murder of Organizer Threatens Peace in South Coast**

*MB2302195393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1905 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Durban Feb 23 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] warned on Tuesday [23 February] that peace on the Natal South Coast had been seriously threatened by the murder of an IFP organizer in the kwaBandla ward of Ezingolweni, just outside Port Shepstone. In a statement in Durban, the IFP alleged Mr Khandalesizwe Cele, was preparing to launch an IFP branch in the area when he was accosted by youths.

"He was kidnapped and taken to a hill where he was brutally murdered. The attackers decapitated him and then mutilated the body by cutting off his genitals."

The IFP statement claimed the incident followed an attempt on the life of Mr Aaron Cele, the chief "induna" [chief] in the area. The party added it intended referring the incident to the Goldstone Commission.

### APLA Cadre Details Attacks on Policemen

MB2302090793 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 19-25 Feb 93 pp 9, 10

[Report on "exclusive" interview with unidentified Azanian People's Liberation Army cadre by Wally Mbhele: "Murder on the spur of the moment"—published in English]

[Text] The Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] cadre gives graphic details of how he participated in at least three APLA operations in which four policemen were gruesomely killed and "disarmed" of their service pistols and firearms. The attacks were executed since APLA embarked on an "armed struggle" against the police last year.

The man, in his late twenties, is well composed and speaks softly, gesturing with his hands to underline his points. Although one gets the impression that he enjoys the grisly work he is doing, his voice and expression are so innocent that one finds it hard to believe that he can kill people.

Yet he can take an automatic rifle apart and reassemble it within five to ten minutes. Among the tips he got in APLA training is to cover bullets with glue so that they don't shatter when hitting a human target, but inside the body. He can also convert a pump gun into a short gun.

Almost all the information on APLA attacks which he provided to VRYE WEEKBLAD is corroborated by the police versions of the events.

One of the attacks the cadre claims to have taken part in was the murder of Sergeant M.F. Mashanaite of Katlehong on January 21 this year.

This attack, says he, was not planned—but executed on the spur of the moment after Mashanaite, on his way home from work, got into the same taxi that the informant and two other APLA operatives were travelling in. They were on their way to a "workshop"—an APLA planning centre.

The informant describes the attack as "a marvellous job on the enemy, who did not notice that he was being watched in the taxi".

**PART OF THE POLICE** version of the attack on Mashanaite reads: "On January 21 1993, Sergeant M.F. Mashanaite was on his way home from duty in Katlehong when three men accosted him. One of the men grabbed his arm from behind while the other two took his firearm. The three suspects threw him on the ground and he was fatally wounded in the stomach. No arrests have been made yet".

The APLA cadre describes the victim as "an easy prey who fell directly into APLA's hands from nowhere. We did a quick job that did not really need any strategic planning.

"We were returning from Mandela squatter camp when the man got into the taxi. We were three APLA cadres—all on our way to the workshop.

"Immediately he got into the taxi, we knew we had a target in our hands. We knew that we did not even have to discuss it amongst ourselves—everyone knew how the job was going to be done. An APLA soldier is always at work wherever he is."

When Mashanaite asked to alight from the taxi at Monaheng section, the APLA cadre says, they also got out and followed him. "We all had our fingers on the triggers as we followed him at a reasonable distance. He was not aware that there were people following him."

When the three assailants reached Mashanaite they told him to stand still and not try to do anything. "But he wanted to resist," the APLA cadre says. "Three bullets were pumped into his stomach."

The three men then took the sergeant's 9mm pistol and fled.

The attack took place between 5 and 6pm and there were not many people in the street, says the APLA cadre. Those who did see the attack fled "as APLA pounced on the enemy".

The informant says APLA cadres always make sure they don't hurt "innocent" residents in the course of launching an attack. "You first have to make a thorough check before taking a decision whether to eliminate somebody or put him under surveillance."

"As we fled," says the man, "we took different routes and later met at the workshop where the repossessed pistol was handed to the commander." **THE APLA CADRE** also claims to have taken part in two other attacks last year which were planned and carried out on strict instructions from a "workshop".

One of these was the attack on July 7 last year in which two policemen were fired on with AK-47 rifles when their vehicle was ambushed. Although the police say two policemen were killed, the man claims that three died.

He says all the victims were known to them as they had been under surveillance for a week. "We had already concluded that they were simple targets. We were sure we were going to perform a clean and perfect job—even though a job which involved people driving in a car usually needs time to plan.

"When we went to wait for their car, we knew the exact time they were going to pass. So we decided to go early and mark some places where we would position ourselves. We were all armed with AK-47s which were carried in a bag.

"At around 9pm [1900 GMT], we started taking up positions because they usually passed the spot at about 9.30pm [1930 GMT]. There were no people in the street. We first hit the driver and he lost control of the car. We ran towards the car, firing at the same time."

At the end of the operation, the APLA cadre says, they confiscated "three 16-shooters and three R4 rifles" from the victims. Responsibility for the attack was later claimed in a telephone call to SAPA.

The APLA cadre says he also participated in an attack in which an off-duty constable was killed and his pistol taken on March 8 last year. The policeman had been watched for some time as he went to see his girlfriend in Katlehong.

The informant also claims to have taken part in the attack on February 17 last year in Ramokonopi section in which four policemen were killed when their vehicle was ambushed with AK-47 rifles. APLA's high commander in Harare, Sabelo Victor Phama, afterwards confirmed that the attack was carried out by APLA cadres.

Although he did not take part, the APLA cadre has full information of the attack in January last year in which two policemen were set alight in their SAP [South African Police] vehicle. After this attack the police offered a reward of R[Rand]25,000 to anyone who could give information leading to the arrest of anyone involved in attacks on policemen.

#### **Auditor General Charges Lack of Financial Control**

*MB2302071893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The former auditor general, Mr. Peter Wronsley, has criticized the government for its reluctance to act more forcefully to ensure that there is proper control of the money given to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei [TBVC states]. Mr. Wronsley said in his report on the appropriation accounts for 1991-92 that the failure to adopt proposed restrictive fiscal action might have been politically correct, but had contributed to the undisciplined conduct of the recipients of the aid.

Mr. Wronsley said there was an inability on the part of the TBVC states to keep within the financial guidelines laid down. Steps taken by the Department of Foreign Affairs to deal with budget deficiencies of the TBVC states appear to have been unsuccessful as the deficits were increasing year by year. Mr. Wronsley said outstanding loans and bank overdrafts had amounted to 3.316 billion rands at the end of the 1991-92 financial year.

Mr. Wronsley also disclosed that the national debt rose by more than 19 billion rands. At the end of March last year the debt totalled more than 113 billion rands, of which 91 percent was long-term debt and just under two

percent foreign debt. Referring to internal revenue he said 41 billion rands in taxes had been collected. This was 14 percent more than the total for the previous fiscal year and represented 56 percent of all state revenue. Value-added tax had accounted for more than 7 billion rands in the state coffers.

#### **DP Urges De Klerk To Act**

*MB2302163393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says that in the light of the alarming picture revealed in the report of the former auditor general, it is high time that the state president exercises his political responsibility in South Africa's economic affairs.

The DP spokesman on trade and industry, Mr. Geoff Engel, said the report reflected an alarming picture of snowballing national debt and runaway over-expenditure. He said government debt had totalled 113 billion rands in March 1992, and would increase to 141 billion rands by next month. Mr. Engel said the National Party could not continue indefinitely looking to the overtaxed public instead of looking inward and cutting back on over-expenditure, corruption, and graft.

#### **Homelands Reject Allegations**

*MB2402073593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0500 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The governments of Bophuthatswana and Venda have rejected Auditor General Peter Wronsley's report on the financial crisis in the TBVC states.

Bophuthatswana Minister of Finance Martin van der Berg said the country deserves recognition for what he called sound financial management. He says the anticipated expenditure for 1993/94 budget is less than 10 percent more than that for 1992/93. Bophuthatswana also has no overdraft bank facilities supported by the South African Government. Venda said the four states differ considerably, and it is dangerous to generalize. Ciskei has accused the South African Government for looking for someone to shoulder the blame.

#### **Bank Views Country's Foreign Debt, IMF Loans**

*MB1902203393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 19 SAPA—Recession-battered South Africa's foreign indebtedness position is currently similar to economically booming South Korea. But that is where the comparison stops. According to the Standard Bank's monthly economic perspectives, South Africa's debt situation is favourable but the economy remains weak with little evidence of stabilisation.

Almost four years of recession has eroded hopes for substantial economic recovery, and even if there is some



growth this year it is unlikely to be to the extent that there would be an increase in per capita income. Yet the country has reduced its foreign debt burden to the extent that it is now comparatively "underborrowed" and "its capacity to service that debt far better than either Australia or Argentina".

This favourable position is tempered by the partial debt standstill which prompts potential foreign lenders to take a sceptical stance in extending long term loans to South Africa. However, Standard Bank believes that South Africa will not have to negotiate a fourth interim arrangement to repay some five-billion US dollars in outstanding foreign debt when the third interim arrangement expires at the end of the year.

Given that there are not funds, and are unlikely to be this year, available domestically, the financial institution suggests the answer lies in balance of payments assistance from the International Monetary Fund. "In the possible event of a current account deficit in 1993, and thus an inability to meet maturing foreign debt obligations, South Africa could draw down 50 per cent of its current IMF quota of about two-billion dollars—either as a stand-by arrangement or under the fund's commodity support facility," the bank says.

The country's renewed access to IMF help would be bullish for South Africa's repayment of outstanding loans as foreign creditors take an encouraging and more lenient view.

Yet such IMF aid would ultimately depend on a more stable political environment and the establishment of an interim government the fund would be prepared to negotiate with.

#### **SADF Medical Training To Include Liberation Armies**

*MB1902170893 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 19-25 Feb 93 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "Armies To Have One Medical Service"]

[Text] The South African Defence Force (SADF) is opening its medical service training to all, including liberation armies, as part of its democratisation process.

This was announced by the SADF Surgeon General, Niel Knobel, during a media briefing in Pretoria this week.

Knobel said the South African Medical Service (SAMS) had—for the past number of years—concentrated on repositioning itself in order to function efficiently and cost effectively in a new South Africa.

The service has attracted a substantial number of blacks and women, some of which will be qualifying in the near future, said Knobel.

"The SAMS is a fully-fledged member of the health service community of South Africa and makes a substantial contribution to health legislation, policy and service rendering.

"There are a number of defence force projects at present, conducted by the SAMS that have already gained national and international recognition in terms of their nation-building value in the health environment," said Knobel.

He said among them there was "project curamus", which concentrates on the physical, psychological, social and spiritual needs of serving and ex-serving members of the security forces, who have become injured, wounded or handicapped in the execution of their duties.

According to Knobel, members of MK [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress military wing], APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army] and other liberation armies, who were handicapped in the execution of their duties before the integration of the military forces, will also qualify for the benefits of this project.

The benefits will include material compensation through insurance and specially designed pension schemes, retraining and employment where possible, in close conjunction with the department of health and manpower.

#### **Tourism Minister-Designate Joins National Party** *MB2302201693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 23 SAPA—Dr Bhadra Ranchod, who will become minister of tourism on April 1, has joined the National Party [NP] of Natal, according to a statement on Tuesday [23 February] from Mr George Bartlett, leader of the Natal NP. Dr Ranchod, former director general of the House of Delegates administration, had no formal party affiliations before his appointment two weeks ago as chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates. Before being sworn in, Dr Ranchod said he would be considering joining a political party.

#### **Ministry: Planes Cited by Angola Registered in Namibia**

*MB2302172693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs says the 16 pilots and engineers that the Angolan Government alleges are supplying UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with weapons and food are all registered with a Namibian air transport company. Earlier, Angola claimed that the men were South Africans, and that 14 of the planes transporting the supplies were registered in South Africa. Foreign Department spokesman Jacque Malan said the planes were operated by the Namibian company. Mr. Malan said the



company had already denied any ties with South Africa, and that the Angolan Government should take up the matter with Namibia.

## 24 February Review of Current Events, Issues MB2402122093

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

**Government Responsible for 'Misspending'—**Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 February in a page 18 editorial is alarmed at the "massive misspending and a lack of financial control in State departments and the homelands....Charitably—and most citizens will not feel that way inclined—one could say that the homeland problem will go away when a new political dispensation is in place. But widespread 'deficient management arrangements' were also found in the SA [South African] Defence Force, the SAP [South African Police] and the departments of Public Works, Development Aid (now defunct) and Regional and Land Affairs. In well-run countries such huge lapses would lead to the fall of governments (or at least some Ministers), but it will probably take many years before economic rather than political issues sway our voters. Clearly much is rotten in the state of South Africa—and the buck stops with the present Government."

**Five-Party Cabinet To Dilute NP Powers—**In an article on the same page, Allister Sparks asks why the African National Congress, ANC, should want a broader-based coalition and the NP [National Party] a narrower one? "The NP would clearly be stronger in a two-party coalition than a five-party one. The 'sunset clause' debate revealed the ANC's awareness that while it may be able to win the election fairly comfortably, it is worried about the control the NP could still exert over the bureaucracy and the security forces. If it were the only other partner in a coalition Cabinet, the NP would be able to use those powers more effectively. A diluted Cabinet would dilute that ability. Clearly, too the ANC is sensitive to accusations from Winnie Mandela and other radicals that it is 'getting into bed with the Nats'. A two-party coalition would seem to give substance to that. The third and most compelling argument is that the more inclusive the coalition the more authentic the 'government of national unity' will be."

### BUSINESS DAY

**Government 'Stepped' Against Mismanagement Disclosures—**Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 February in a page 12 editorial notes that government has been told of corruption in the Education and Training and the Development Aid departments, yet, "aside from a few minor officials, heads have remained firmly attached to bodies. So former auditor-general Peter Wronsley's final report about gross mismanagement and misspending of public funds is hardly likely to bother a government already steered to disclosures of

this sort." According to the editorial, the NP record of administering public funds is "horrific....In most normal democratic societies such a record would guarantee an ignominious fall from power. (The ANC's self-righteous response to the latest disclosures is, of course, far from a guarantee that an ANC government would keep its hands clean). In South Africa, public anxiety about the transition and about the main alternative party will probably allow the NP leadership to escape unscathed. If that is so, the voting public will have only itself to blame when the pattern of corruption continues."

### SOWETAN

**Call To Dissolve Homelands—**The former auditor-general Peter Wronsley "slammed the failure of financial control in the self-governing and nominally independent homelands," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 February. "The record has shown that we have been funding these tinpots for years despite the fact that the entire world saw them as frauds....The only sensible and in fact honourable thing to do is to declare all these so-called homelands null and void and get them back into the country they rightfully belong."

### DIE BURGER

**Mandela's Proposed Media Commission Questioned—**Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 16 February says in a page 10 editorial that "The fundamental question of press freedom, which will have to be one of the cornerstones of a successful new South Africa, has once again become the focus of attention through two related developments. First, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee announced that the clause on press freedom in the government's proposed charter of fundamental rights is to be reformulated to remove fears over the government's intentions and any ambiguities. The minister gave the assurance that the clause on the registration and licensing of newspapers and other mediums of communication should not be seen as an attempt to suppress press freedom....Now ANC leader Nelson Mandela has mentioned a so-called independent media commission which must be appointed with an eye on the forthcoming elections....It is uncertain what is intended by the proposed media commission, apart from apparently 'leveling the playing fields.' What exactly does that mean? Any self-respecting newspaper would refuse to have anything to do with such a thing. We already have a media council, with a code of conduct which is obeyed by almost every paper."

**Clinton Breaking Election Promises 'Necessary Evil'—**An editorial on page 14 of Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 18 February notes: "If a politician wishes to break his election promises, he probably has to do so as soon after the election as possible so that the voters will have forgotten about it by the time the next election comes along. That is probably what U. S. President Bill Clinton had in mind when, as part of his program to revive the country's economy, he announced that he will

increase taxes—not just for the rich, but also for the middle class....It is not the first election promise he has broken. According to U. S. news media, even before his inauguration, he had already indicated that there were at least six promises he would not be able to fulfill. The irony is that, from the start, the tax promise was one he could not carry out, and breaking it makes economic sense....What is more important is that if President

Clinton cannot put the economy right, the vital stabilizing role his country needs to play in the current uncertain worldwide situation will not be sustainable....[Clinton's] breaking of an election promise can therefore be seen as a necessary evil. He can only be blamed for having made the promise in the first place, knowing that he could not live up to it. But if his new program succeeds, he will become a hero."

**Angola****UNITA, Luanda Spokesmen Outline Cease-Fire Terms**

LD2302225093

[Editorial Report] Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese at 2034 GMT on 23 February broadcasts a seven-minute live interview with Adalberto Junior, the UNITA representative in Lisbon, and with Aldemiro da Conceicao, the Angolan Government spokesman and deputy minister of information. The two interviewees speak from different and undisclosed locations.

The interview begins with Da Conceicao welcoming today's communique from the international observer as "a form of pressure, especially on UNITA," adding that "there is every indication" that a cease-fire date will be agreed at Friday's [26 February] meeting in Addis Ababa, "given the government's goodwill for reaching a cease-fire agreement".

UNITA's Adalberto Junior welcomes the communique as "a cautious and very balanced document with an overall approach that meets UNITA's concerns." He states that "the current fighting is not of UNITA's choosing. We are in a situation of war imposed on us, and we are resisting in order to survive. Obviously we hope that the coming Addis Ababa meeting will produce a broad cease-fire agreement and that the Luanda government will admit once and for all to its share in the responsibility and, specifically, that it will make a cease-fire agreement possible by disbanding the riot police which is the root cause of the conflict in which Angola finds itself enmeshed."

Aldemiro da Conceicao retorts that the root cause of the conflict is not the riot police but rather UNITA's rejection of the election results, adding: "If UNITA really accepts the results of the elections held in Angola and already described by the UN as having been free and fair, then of course all will be easy. But UNITA must also agree to demobilize its forces as stipulated by the Bicesse accords."

**Valentim on Peace Talks, Report on Son's Whereabouts**

MB2402112093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Interview with Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Huambo, by Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel reporter Papagaio Mussile in Jamba on 23 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has appealed to democratic countries to help save Angola from the current political crisis. The appeal was made by Dr. Jorge Alicerces

Valentim from the highlands city of Huambo. UNITA believes that the crisis that is destroying Angola will only be resolved through a broad and serious debate in order to define a new constitutional and democratic order for Angola.

[Begin recording] [Mussile] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, it is a great pleasure to have you on the line once again. First, please accept our cordial greetings.

[Valentim] I am also pleased to salute you on behalf of our leadership which has great hindsight. I salute you through our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. I salute all the compatriots in Jamba and the whole country. [passage omitted]

[Mussile] Dr. Valentim, it has been reported that Portugal is opposed to the idea of discussing the problem of national coexistence at the Addis Ababa meeting. What is your comment?

[Valentim] Such an attitude, as reported by some journalists, is surprising. It is Angolans who are dying and suffering in Angola. The solution to Angola's problems, therefore, lies with Angolans, although there is a need for assistance from the international observers and men of good will. To take advantage of the crisis and of a weak and disorganized Angola is not cordial and honest. We believe that Angola should have a way out, and of necessity this depends on renewed national coexistence and a new political, judicial and constitutional order.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government is full of debts not only [words indistinct] and it is some of the creditor countries that have a say in Angola, dictating the country's laws. The debts will be paid, but they should not impose on us, Angolans, a worse future because of the incompetence and corruption of MPLA-PT officials.

Portugal should behave as an impartial country in its capacity as an observer, without aligning with one of the parties as is the case now. The United States—which has a long democratic tradition and a political and judicial order which presently constitutes an historic landmark—as well as France, England, Belgium and other democratic countries, should help us resolve the Angolan problem without panic or being trivial. National coexistence is an Angolan imperative. Enough of running away and of the visceral tribalism promoted by the MPLA government. Angolans deserve to have a tidy house to welcome all patriotic Angolans and foreigners. [passage omitted]

[Mussile] Dr. Valentim, what about this story that your alleged son, named Jorge Valentim, Jr., is in Namibia?

[Valentim] Well, the world needs some laughter and jokes. Perhaps the MPLA wants to make jokes but sometimes its jokes are of poor taste, unacceptable jokes. Yesterday, I was asked about it by the BBC "Focus on Africa" program, the BBC Portuguese service, the Voice of America, and Radio France International. I told them



very clearly that my sons and daughters are doing well at schools in Jamba and that all this nonsense by the MPLA government is simply meant to discredit the UNITA leader.

The MPLA government has been ruling like a fascist regime and it ought to give me an answer. I insist on getting an answer regarding the whereabouts of my younger brother, an agriculture technician named Amos Mario Valentim. It is almost two weeks since he disappeared from a Luanda jail where he was kept in custody. He was taken by the secret police to a place used to torture and brainwash people. Afterward, he was forced to speak against members of his own family and his elder brother and possibly against the leadership of UNITA, our glorious movement.

The members of the MPLA government should know that these jokes do not amuse us. The observers should not think that those jokes amuse us. All MPLA and government members should realize that we are men and women of honor and dignity, and we advise them to treat our prisoners, our comrades-in-arms well because they have done nothing wrong. They were only carrying out their mission within the spirit and letter of the Bicesse Accord signed on 31 May 1991. They were fulfilling the accord in Luanda. Because they are not criminals, they should be well treated because they are beloved sons of the Angolan people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Justice Minister on Progress of Lisbon Meeting**

*MB2402102993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government feels that the Lisbon meeting of the three observers of the peace process shows that the international community is particularly interested in the situation at home. This is according to Justice Minister Paulo Chipilika.

[Begin Chipilika recording] There is great expectation over today's meeting. It is not only in Portugal where, as we all know, the Portuguese people are closely watching the Angolan process as a whole. In fact, sentiments between the two peoples intertwine. The Portuguese share the suffering of Angolans. Their hearts beat faster when it comes to peace in Angola. So, it is with great expectation that the meeting is being followed in Portugal, in Europe, and all over the world because what people expect is that Angola will find peace. [end recording]

Paulo Chipilika, however, questioned the role of the international community. He believes that the international community lacks resolve in solving African conflicts, particularly the Angolan situation.

[Begin Chipilika recording] The international community ought to adopt a firmer position. The Foreign Affairs Ministry recently informed the Security Council, which in turn adopted a resolution, not only condemning the National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola as the violator of the accords and for its disregard of the election results, but also fingering other countries that have given shelter and in particular support for the continuation of the war.

It was within that context that we urged international organizations in Geneva to shoulder their responsibilities. The present view is that the United Nations is evading its duties, particularly its intervention capacity to end conflicts and to establish peace. One feels perplexed when people who wage war, like Dr. Savimbi, feel entitled and at ease to telephone directly to Butrus-Ghali who represents the highest forum that deals with disputes. [end recording]

#### **Observers Issue Statement**

*MB2402083893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] The peace observers today studied ways of dealing with the ongoing Angolan crisis. The agenda was not disclosed, though it is known that the observers' attention is centered on ways of holding direct talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. At the end of their meeting, the three observers gave a news conference at which they gave details about their discussions. The following document was issued at the end of the meeting:

[Begin Briosa e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, recording] Delegations of the United States, the Russian Federation and Portugal, respectively headed by Herman Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Grigoriy Karasin, director of the African Department in the Foreign Ministry, and Briosa e Gala, secretary of state for cooperation, met in Lisbon on 23 February 1993 to analyze the latest developments in the Angolan situation. They also met to plan the second meeting for direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA which will be held under the auspices of the United Nations in Addis Ababa on 26 February. The three delegations reiterated that the only political solution to Angola's post-electoral crisis lies in the adherence to and fulfillment of the peace accords signed in Lisbon on 31 May 1991, and that the 29-30 September 1992 elections were, as confirmed by the United Nations, generally free and fair, thereby recognizing the legitimacy of the democratic institutions that evolved from those elections. The delegations also agreed on the fundamental role that the United Nations ought to play in fulfilling the tasks necessary for a lasting solution to the present crisis in Angola.

Regarding the peace accords, the observers discussed concrete measures to ensure and strengthen the necessary steps for the completion of the process. First, they agreed that the priority goal is the reestablishment of a cease-fire throughout the Angolan territory. The Government of Angola and UNITA should agree on a specific timetable for the implementation of the cease-fire and to reactivate the mechanisms provided in the peace accords. Meanwhile, the two sides could positively

respond to the truce appeals that have been made, namely by the International Red Cross and the United Nations with a view to rendering urgent humanitarian assistance to the most needy Angolans.

Second, the observers expect that the upcoming Addis Ababa meeting to lead to the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 804 of 29 January 1993, including the immediate and effective cessation of any external interference of a military or paramilitary nature either directly or indirectly in the Angolan territory.

Third, the observers believe that the worries that all Angolans have expressed about their security ought to be taken into consideration in order to permit the participation in state organs of representatives of all democratically elected parties.

Finally, the delegations of the three observer countries believe that solutions are within reach of the Government of Angola and UNITA in order to return to peaceful means and to begin the country's reconstruction and development program. The three governments will regard with utmost concern a refusal to accept those solutions within the shortest possible time, and will recommend an appropriate international response against those who insist in being an obstacle to peace. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Angolan Government today sent a delegation to Lisbon to meet Herman Cohen. The meeting is at the request of the U.S. diplomat and according to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] it will give the Angolan Government the opportunity to inform the United States about the Addis Ababa meeting with UNITA. The government delegation is headed by Deputy Faustino Muteka and includes General Higino Carneiro.

#### **Official Discusses OAU Ministers Council Meeting**

*MB2402105693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Studio interview with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister George Chikoty by announcer Edgar Cunha—live]

[Text] [Announcer] The OAU held a ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa recently. Deputy Foreign Minister George Chikoty has just returned from Addis Ababa and has come to our studios to talk about the meeting.

Mr. Deputy Minister, in concrete terms how would you describe Angola's participation in the Addis Ababa meeting.

[Chikoty] I think for us, as a government, it was a very important participation because we should know that that was the first Council of Ministers meeting after fair elections were held in Angola. The Council of Ministers dealt with the OAU budget and political issues. The Angolan question was one of the main issues under

discussion. The situation was dealt with at length and as you know a resolution was unanimously adopted by the 50 countries attending the meeting.

[Announcer] Would you like to give details about the resolution?

[Chikoty] The resolution was the result of an Angolan proposal which stated that a credible democratic process had taken place in Angola. The resolution took into account the fact that the international community had already taken a stand on Angola. A serious matter was the fact that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] resumed war and this was unequivocally and unanimously condemned. UNITA's war was regarded as criminal.

The proposal also dealt with the criminal activities—namely, the destruction of water and electricity supply systems because they are regarded as crimes against humanity. It is also important to stress that the resolution also deals with the inviolability of borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of member countries. The resolution also recommends a more active role by the OAU in resolving African problems.

[Announcer] You spoke of condemnation of UNITA. Does that mean that UNITA has been discredited in Africa?

[Chikoty] Well, that discredit is general. One should bear in mind that those countries that are friendly or supported UNITA on many occasions were unable to back UNITA during the Council of Ministers. All of them endorsed the resolution. We think that that is very, very important in that it enabled us to give a mandate to the secretary general and the Ad Hoc Commission on Angola. The commission is headed by Zimbabwean President Mugabe and Cape Verdean President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro.

So, first the General Secretariat will be able to launch a diplomatic campaign in the countries that have supported UNITA in order for them to recognize that in fact elections were held in Angola and that UNITA's war is unfair.

Second, the secretary general is currently touring the world. He will visit Arab countries and Europe, and then the American continent where he will discuss the Angolan situation. So, one has asked for massive and varied support for the Angolan Government that came out of the free and fair elections. Moreover, one is asking for the official recognition of that government by the United States.

Those were some of the main points. We have also called for a greater OAU involvement in the resolution of African conflicts. One should realize that the OAU did not play a role in the Angolan conflict; neither did it play a role in Mozambique and South Africa. Those are some of the issues that worry us. Likewise, the situation in Togo, Rwanda, and Somalia worry us. So, we have urged

the OAU General Secretariat to monitor the situation in Angola and in South Africa more actively. We have realized that several international organizations often misinterpret African problems.

So, we discussed the weaknesses of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 in Angola [UNAVEM]. We felt that if the OAU had played a more active role, the problem would be viewed differently and more constructive recommendations would have been adopted.

[Announcer] How did the meeting view the situation in Zaire?

[Chikoty] We condemned Zaire at the meeting. The Council of Ministers referred the matter to the next heads of state summit. The resolution also unequivocally condemned South Africa because the participants to the meeting could see that UNITA's military capabilities result from reinforcements received after elections were held in Angola. We also noted that UNITA's military equipment is of South African origin and one cannot accept that that equipment was left behind after the South Africans discontinued their support for UNITA. Foreign Minister Pik Botha's claim that that materiel includes leftovers and weapons captured from government forces is not true. UNAVEM noted that UNITA did not have additional materiel, not even personnel in hiding. So, the resolution unreservedly condemned South Africa.

As for Zaire, the resolution says that the matter should be discussed at the heads of state summit in Cairo on 21 June. The resolution also noted that there is no government in Zaire and so it would be unfair to condemn Zaire while political turmoil prevails in that country—that is, while the president contests the decisions of Zaire's Supreme Council.

[Announcer] Finally, are you optimistic about the upcoming Addis Ababa meeting?

[Chikoty] Personally, I believe that we, Angolans, ought to get ready for the worst. I think we should do our best to see to it that the international community assumes the responsibility to help the Angolan Government because Dr. Savimbi is not and has never been willing to negotiate peace. What does that mean? When we want to negotiate, he imposes conditions on the Riot Police. Savimbi should not only adhere to the Bicesse accords, but also accept the election results because there is a government in Angola. We must get ready. I think that Dr. Savimbi has reached a stage where he cannot turn back. All he wanted was to gain time, and as long as he manages to postpone another round of talks through deceit it may be favorable, but in essence the war is genocide. Dr. Savimbi has reached a stage where he cannot turn back. Either all those he controls will die or the generals and officers within and outside UNITA will come to terms with reality. They should not be ambiguous about the Angolan situation. Savimbi has no future and people should realize that. He is not willing to have peace in Angola.

### Government Delegation Leaves for Spain 23 Feb

MB2402061293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] An Angolan Government delegation led by General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalú left Luanda for the Kingdom of Spain today. The objective of the delegation is to brief the Spanish Government on the present situation in Angola, characterized by a devastating war imposed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The government delegation's visit to the Kingdom of Spain is also within the framework of regular contacts between Luanda and Madrid.

### Fighting Continues in Huambo, Other Areas

MB2302204493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] The military situation in the country is still worrisome. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to move troops and equipment almost throughout the nation, mounting attacks on government forces' positions and defenseless civilians with the aim of looting their goods.

In Huambo, UNITA has reinforced its forces with the introduction of another three battalions made up of troops from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and mercenaries, which since this morning, intensified the shelling of the city and attacks on positions defended by government forces, particularly the palace. In these clashes, UNITA forces suffered 23 deaths. Government forces also captured 17 AKM weapons, two M-79 grenade launchers, three RPG-7's, hundreds of rounds of ammunition, and 60mm mortar shells, and destroyed a Land Rover equipped with a ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun.

In turn, government forces suffered three deaths and eight wounded. Civilians continue to be the main victims of UNITA's shellings and attacks. During the day, Savimbi troops launched about 1,000 assorted shells on the city, killing more than 150 people.

In response to UNITA attacks, government forces continue to carry out some blocking and mopping up operations. In Malange Province, after heavy clashes, government forces reoccupied the areas of (Nzomba) and Cacuvo, having caused the Savimbi troops considerable human and material losses. After the freeing of Cacuvo District, about 300 youths presented themselves to government forces, requesting their immediate integration in the Angolan Armed Forces' ranks.

Government forces also reoccupied the District of Cambungo in Lunda Norte and Vinda Commune along the border region between Namibe and Huila Provinces. In these areas, UNITA troops also suffered heavy defeats, while others were taken prisoner.

In Cabinda, government forces are in a full state of alert. Today, two UNITA soldiers were killed and one officer captured by



government forces when they were carrying out reconnaissance at (Sandozinze) area. In other areas of the country, the situation is considered relatively calm.

### **UNITA Generals Discuss Reintegration Into FAA**

*MB2002100093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] generals have clarified their positions regarding their reintegration into the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. Below are statements by Generals Wambu, Mackenzie, and Zacarias after Brigadier Jota's appeal yesterday on behalf of the FAA forces.

[Begin recording] [Jota] The Superior Command of the Armed Forces would like to hear a better clarification regarding those generals' stands.

[Wambu] First of all, perhaps because the problem has two facets: The first facet is that when we read the declaration, naturally I took responsibility for the whole of the declaration. I also took the responsibility at the time in view of the fact that I was answering for myself and for all those National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] members who are here. Events have evolved since. (?Fortunately), we can now detach party work from our future military responsibilities. Thus, as of the moment we are sworn in, we will naturally be purely and simply bound to our military (?obligations). As we stressed the first time round, we will have to observe the ethics and follow the military regulations. In view of that, we will be there to fulfill the chief of General Staff's orders.

[Mackenzie] I would like to state that I was a signatory to the declaration. Seeing that the situation permits, I would like to clarify my personal situation: I accept voluntarily integration in the FAA forces and, for that reason, I hereby make myself available to the FAA Command to carry out all missions I may be given. By any missions, I mean military missions without exception. This is my word of honor and my undertaking as a soldier. My participation in the FAA forces will have a double impact: a military impact because, as a soldier, I shall make my contribution toward restoring peace to Angola and a political impact in the sense that this is a message for the UNITA politicians, so they can reconsider their stand with a view to ending the war and reaching a peaceful solution for our country.

[Zacarias] I think that there must be no ambiguity whatever and everything must be rendered very clearly. As FAA officers, I think our stands must be clear. From the moment I begin my duties with the FAA forces, I shall immediately become subordinate to the chief of General Staff, from whom I shall receive any type of mission to be carried out in a zealous, patriotic, and apolitical manner.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this the contribution that you can make toward the Angolan peace process as a man?

[Zacarias] As what we are seeking to implement at this time is the peace process, I shall do everything in my capacity as a soldier to help the politicians' efforts. I shall have to do everything in my power to make my contribution in the search for much needed peace for our country and for all Angolan people. [end recording]

### **Lesotho**

### **Military Council Official on Cabinet 'Amputation'**

*MB2002111893 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been major surgery in Lesotho's military government. What it amounts to is the amputation of nine cabinet ministries. The jobs of the sacked ministers will now have to be carried out by only five ministers and the military head of state Major General Ramaema. On the line to Maseru, Elizabeth Ohene asked the deputy principal secretary of the ruling Military Council Tsoeu Ntsane what such a drastic pruning is all about.

[Begin recording] [Ntsane] What has been done is that nine members of the Military Council have retired, leaving five members of the Council of Ministers. They have now taken over the responsibilities, that is the five remaining have taken over the responsibilities of the other nine. This is in preparation for the eventualty of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers handing over power to a new elected civilian government.

[Ohene] So Lesotho started with a cabinet of 14 and now you have five people in the cabinet?

[Ntsane] That's right.

[Ohene] And these five people they would now have to do the duties that used to be done by the 14?

[Ntsane] That is right. In fact, yesterday the chairman of the Military Council called a meeting of principal secretaries to brief them about the latest developments and the new reallocations of ministries. He emphasized that the burden of running the ministries that are remaining is not solely on the ministers that are remaining, but also it is a shared responsibility on the principal secretaries and also they will in turn be answerable to the remaining ministers who will, as used to happen, also report to the Military Council itself.

[Ohene] Now, these ministers who have been retired, are they all army officers?

[Ntsane] Well, those who have been retired, most of them are civilians and among them there are three

former police officers who had been retired also before they joined the Council of Ministers.

[Ohene] And is there any explanation about, I mean, what was the criterion by which the chairman of the Military Council decided who should go and who should not go?

[Ntsane] Well, the criterion was not made known to us but as you can well determine, there is a representation of both people in the army, in the police, and also civilian personnel in the remaining five members of the Council of Ministers. [end recording]

### **Council Warns Against Heeding Royal Family Call**

*MB2002150293 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] The Military Council has warned the nation to disregard the letters from Chief Mohato Letsie Bereng Seeiso, inviting the public to a gathering in Maseru in which to decide who is the king of Lesotho, saying the letters were not written in consultation with the government.

The Military Council said His Majesty's efforts were intended at disturbing peace in the country and were a continuation of the endeavors of the royal family to achieve that objective. The statement further reminded the nation that such an invitation was similar to that extended to Basotho to assemble at Thaba Bosiu in 1966 which ended up in some people losing their lives.

Therefore, the Military Council advises the nation to disregard this invitation as they had done before.

## **Mozambique**

### **Renamo's Dhlakama on Meeting With British Officials**

*MB2302202693 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Interview with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, by Rashid Meer in London on 23 February on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] The leader of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique, Afonso Dhlakama, has been in London this week for his first meetings with British Foreign Office Ministers Douglas Hurd and Baroness Chalker. The visit comes four months after the signing of the peace accord with Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government. Since then, a big United Nations operation has begun to monitor the cease-fire. The UN will also oversee demobilization, the creation of an integrated national army, and the holding of multiparty elections scheduled to take place this year after 16 years of civil

war. Rashid Meer went along to talk to Afonso Dhlakama earlier today. He asked him first what had gone out of his meetings with British ministers.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Well, you know, it is the first time that I spoke with Lady Lynda Chalker and Minister for Foreign Affairs Douglas [Hurd]. I can say that those meetings were good because they were hear [as heard] my message, what we need is this government to recognize a democracy, human rights, and to give full freedom for people of Mozambique to have free elections. We asked them many things. They responded. They said: Well, they understand what happened in the past, but now they are prepared to support the people of Mozambique. They will not be in side of government or to Renamo, but what they need is to see democracy in Mozambique.

[Meer] So, were you in a sense trying to get them to stop giving money directly to the Frelimo government. I mean, did you then get a promise that they would give money to you?

[Dhlakama] Well, you know, we don't specific to against [as heard] money that they give government. We understand that they have relations diplomatic, you know, British Government and Mozambique Government, we understand that.

[Meer] Mr. Dhlakama, I must say, speaking to you today, I am quite taken by the kind of person you are. You seem very different from the Afonso Dhlakama who right in July last year was refusing to sign an agreement with the government, refusing to sign a cease-fire. You seem a very reasonable man. What has caused this change?

[Dhlakama] Well, I think that it was propaganda machine from government. I am same man. Last year, when government was insist Renamo to signing agreement, was before we discussed all matters to make peace in my country. I can tell you, when we were starting negotiations, Frelimo had plans just to force Renamo to cease fire before we make agreement. How we could make peace after we negotiated with the government? We agreed some points, one, two, three, four, five, then we signing agreement. It is the reason why now we are in peace in my country.

[Meer] You are in London for just a few days. What is your plan for after this? Where are you heading to next?

[Dhlakama] From now, I will go to Nairobi, Kenya, from Kenya to my country.

[Meer] And what about Maputo, when will you be going to Maputo?

[Dhlakama] Well, I don't have accommodation in Maputo. I don't have house in Maputo. Government was trying to provide small house, and it is not enough for me to be like my headquarters, you know. I am president, I have my secretary, my bodyguards, my (secrets), my officers. It is like to transfer my headquarter from

Gorongosa to Maputo but government doesn't understand that. They want to say that Renamo leader doesn't like to go to Maputo. But, okay, how I can be there, because small house to me...[pauses] how, because I am not, you see, I am not insist to have a palace, you know, state house, no. But, houses, not one house, houses, for my crew to be there, because I must have my (secrets) there. I must have my secretary there. I must have all my staff, but the government doesn't understand. They say that they don't have house. But we know many, many houses. The government has many houses because all the houses in Mozambique are for state, you know. After independence, the government was nationalized all houses, are not private. It is easy for my brother, President Chissano, to take decision to arrange five, six, even 10, even 20 houses. Houses are not important than many people that were dying during the war, because my stay in Maputo is good to resolve many problems, you know. I can speak with my brother President Chissano every day, to say my brother: You know, this is not good. He also can tell: Ah, Dhlakama, you know that...[pauses] but from Gorongosa, it is difficult. It is like to someone that is out of country, but he is not interested about that, you know.

[Meer] So, despite not providing a big enough house or houses for you, President Chissano still remains your brother?

[Dhlakama] Well, yes. He is Mozambican. He is my brother. He is one that already signing agreement with me. We, together, we are linked. We are symbolic. It is the reason why we must increase our relation. With this relation between myself and him, are relations that can guarantee people of Mozambique to hold this peace. [end recording]

#### Italian Officers Arrive in Beira 22 Feb

MB2302162993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] A group of Italian officers arrived in Beira yesterday aboard a UN-chartered aircraft to prepare for the deployment of a contingent of 1,300 soldiers who will patrol the Beira Corridor. A spokesman from the Italian Defense Ministry told the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, that Italian Defense Minister Salvo Ando had asked the United Nations to clarify some aspects of the process before setting the date for the departure of the contingent. The spokesman stressed that the sending of the 1,300 Italian soldiers to Mozambique was never questioned.

#### Government Revenue for 1992 Increases 1 Percent

MB2302144493 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Mozambique's Finance Minister Eneas Comiche has announced that the total government's income in the past year was 1 percent higher than initially planned. Speaking at the opening of one of his ministry's regular

seminars on the implementation of the taxation policy, Mr. Comiche said the government had collected 644.5 billion meticals, just about \$210 million, against the target of 641 billion meticals. The amount raised represents an increase of 44.1 percent in comparison with 447.4 billion meticals the government collected in 1991, but since the inflation of 1992 is estimated at 46.7 percent, in real terms, the figures show a decrease in government income of 1.8 percent.

The overwhelming bag of income of 564.5 billion meticals came from taxes, but Mr. Comiche pointed out that revenue was 3 percent lower than planned. Among the reasons for this, the minister said, were the prolonged war and drought which significantly reduced the [word indistinct] and the delay in receiving donated foreign funds to finance Mozambique's imports.

He said there was also a serious tax evasion, notably through the illegal distribution and sale of smuggled goods in the parallel market. Mr. Comiche added that in the new postwar situation, a just and conscious competition is required from all Mozambicans in order to enable the state to finance the national reconstruction program, particularly to help education and resettlement of refugees and displaced people.

### Swaziland

#### Government Shuffles 3 Principal Secretaries 23 Feb

MB2302151093 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Feb 93 p 32

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Govt PSs [Principal Secretaries] Shake-Up"]

[Text] Three Principal Secretaries (PS) have changed ministries, with effect from today. The shake-up involves three government ministries, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Commerce and Industry and Natural Resources and Energy.

This was announced yesterday by the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, Mr Alphus Shabangu. He said: "His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Principal Secretaries effective on Tuesday the 23rd February, 1993.

—Mr Frank Buckham, who until yesterday was PS for Agriculture becomes PS for Commerce and Industry.

—Mr Elliot Bhembe who was at Commerce and Industry becomes PS in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy.

—Mr Noah Nkambule, PS for Natural Resources, goes to become PS for Agriculture.

Mr Nkambule was Under Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, before he was promoted to PS last year.



## Zambia

### Minister Warns ANC Members To Seek Refugee Status

MB1702102793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810  
GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Lusaka Feb 17 SAPA—Zambian Minister of Home Affairs Newstead Zimba has warned that African National Congress [ANC] renegades who refuse to be repatriated to South Africa by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) face deportation if they do not apply for refugee status.

Speaking on Radio Zambia on Tuesday night, Mr Zimba appealed to the ANC cadres to register and seek for refugee status with the UNHCR.

He warned: "Those who fail to do so will be deported to South Africa. If they are serious, they should register and give reasons why they are seeking refugee status."

Mr Zimba said he was not impressed with the reasons advanced for declining repatriation to South Africa.

"Some of these guys have been involved in criminal activities. Why should the Zambian government give them a high profile and latitude when some of them are involved in filthy activities," he asked.

Some of the ANC cadres, numbering about 700, said they had nowhere to go after having lost contact with their families, while job opportunities were slim.

### IMF Official Discourages Excessive Military Spending

MB1702181693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552  
GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Lusaka Feb 17 SAPA—The International Monetary Fund has advised the Zambian Government against increased military spending because it is unproductive and breeds financial indiscipline.

IMF Deputy Director of the African Department, Edwin Bornemann said in Lusaka on Wednesday [17 February] military spending deprived growth in other sectors of the economy.

"I know every country needs security but there is also a need for financial discipline and a fair share of funds. If we can save on military spending, and make more money available for health, education and other viable projects, the country would benefit a great deal," he said.

Mr. Bornemann warned against excessive wage demands and state over-spending because these factors fuelled inflation.

Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde assured the IMF team there was no corruption in government circles but added: "Culprits will be flushed out and dealt with severely if identified."

Mr. Bornemann was speaking after an IMF delegation held talks with the Finance Ministry.

The IMF delegation is in the country to get an appraisal of the government's economic performance.

## Zimbabwe

### Tekere Blames Mugabe for Political, Economic Problems

MB2402073793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] The blame for Zimbabwe's current political problems and economic devastation can be laid fairly and squarely at the door of President Robert Mugabe. This was stated by Mr. Edgar Tekere, the leader of the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM], when he addressed a press conference in Johannesburg this morning.

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter Chris Buchanan] Mr. Tekere said there had been a misunderstanding throughout the world that Zimbabwe was a multiparty democracy. He said although a one-party system had never been legislated, Zimbabwe was a de-facto one-party state. He accused the Mugabe government of corruption, economic devastation, controlling the media, and using taxpayers' money for party purposes. When asked if he thought President Robert Mugabe had any political future in Zimbabwe, Mr. Tekere expressed his doubts.

[Tekere] I don't think he should have any future at all. I think he has overstayed in politics. He's ruined the country.

[Buchanan] Mr. Tekere denied allegations he had formed an election pact with former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. He said that although he would talk to Ian Smith he could not belong to the same party and would be careful when choosing an election partner.

[Tekere] Lots of these organizations coming up in Zimbabwe, you know, want to be associated with us that is why we feel a lot pressurized to associate. [sentence as heard] Some are falsely claiming that they are associated with ZUM.

[Buchanan] Mr. Tekere said he would ask Ian Smith how he managed to make an economy flourish through years of war and sanctions while the present government had managed to devastate it. [end recording]

### Denies Election Pact With Ian Smith

MB2302144693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1406  
GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—Opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM] President Edgar Tekere has denied forming an election pact with Former Rhodesian President Ian Smith to oppose President Robert

Mugabe in the country's next general elections. Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Tekere said that while many opposition forums were mushrooming in the Zimbabwe prior to the elections scheduled for two years' time, his party would be careful when deciding who to form alliances with.

"That doesn't mean I do not see Ian Smith," he said. "Now that the country is economically devastated I want to ask Mr Smith how he survived economically under the strain of war and sanctions."

Mr Tekere said he had better relations with Mr Smith than with the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, now leader of another opposition party, ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (Ndonga) [Shona word for knobkerrie]. "We planned the liberation war together and then Mr Sithole changed sides. With Ian Smith you know where you are. We speak to one another soldier to soldier. But we can never belong to the same party."

Mr Tekere accused Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF [Patriotic Front] party of using taxpayers' money for party purposes. He claimed ZUM was in a stronger financial position and denied receiving funds from South Africa.

#### **Parties Accuse ZANU-PF of 'Lopsided' Development**

MB2302100393 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 21 Jan 93 p 10

[Report by Kuraone Gozhi: "Parties accuse ZANU (PF) over development"]

[Text] The National Democratic Party and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (Ndonga) have accused the ruling ZANU(PF) [Patriotic Front] of using its political leverage to develop the home area of President Mugabe at the expense of other areas in Zimbabwe.

The two parties said this week that any developmental projects, be they government or donor-funded, were lopsided in favour of Mashonaland West in Zvimba communal lands where President Mugabe was brought up.

They cited among other developments, the establishment of the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration in Darwendale—a stone's throw away from Zvimba, Chinhoyi Technical College, Chinhoyi Teachers College and the proposed multi-million dollar hospital in the same area.

All the projects were hatched after independence in 1980.

The Democratic Party Secretary for information and publicity, Mr Wurayai Zembe described this kind of development as creating ethnic hegemony.

"Whenever there is a development programme, be it by government or by donors the priority is the president's area", he said.

Mr Zembe said there were plans to establish a youth training centre and a housing project in Zvimba while no new development was earmarked for other areas such as Chibi, Gutu and Rusape.

He said the Democratic Party was advocating for balanced development and warned that unless this was done, a time bomb would be created.

Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the leader of ZANU (Ndonga) said development projects by the government of President Mugabe were based on regional considerations.

"That is why people are saying 'elections now' in order to put right the present chaos," he said.

When the government of President Mugabe ascended to power in 1980, it announced a policy of national reconciliation, earning itself international acclaim. The ruling party has on several occasions deplored regionalism, tribalism and nepotism.

However, records show that the government is building a \$100 million dam in Odzi, Manicaland and plans to build the largest in-land dam in Masvingo.

## Senegal

### Diouf Heads Polls in Rural Areas; Wade Leads in Capital

AB2302151293 Dakar PANA in English 1352 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Dakar, 23 Feb. (PANA)—The Senegalese National Vote Counting Commission and representatives of the country's eight presidential candidates have since Tuesday [23 February] morning been examining poll reports sent in by district commissions.

In a radio interview Tuesday, the commission's chairperson, Andresia Vaz, said the results of Sunday's [21 February] presidential election could be known by Wednesday [24 February]. But she refused to give any indication of preliminary results, urging fellow citizens to await the verdict of the national commission, the only organ charged with the counting and proclamation of partial results.

Unofficial sources confirmed, however, the anticipated duel between the outgoing president, Abdou Diouf (Socialist Party) and Abdoulaye Wade (Senegalese Democratic Party). Sunday's election was their third electoral confrontation, after those in 1983 and 1988.

The sources said Wade was leading in Dakar, the capital, and in the suburbs of Pikine and Kebemer, 155 kilometres away from Dakar, his hometown. The sources said Diouf had won in most rural polling stations as well as in several regional capitals. He could even emerge as the outright winner in the first round, they added.

They said Diouf had also won the majority of the votes cast by the 50,000 foreign-based Senegalese nationals, who participated in the presidential elections for the first time. Diouf won in France, Italy, the United States, Mali, and Cote d'Ivoire while Wade emerged on top in Saudi Arabia.

The election's only sore point was the violence in the southern region of Casamance, where armed separatists of the Movement of Casamance Democratic Forces (MFDC) killed 30 people in several attacks between Saturday [20 February] and Monday [22 February]. The MFDC had opposed the holding of elections in the region for whose autonomy they have been fighting for over a decade.

### Casamance 'Rebels' Kill Muslim Leader, 20 Others

AB2402152593 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Ziguinchor, Senegal, Feb 24 (AFP)—A Muslim religious leader in a village in Senegal's troubled Casamance Province was killed overnight by armed men, official sources here in the regional capital said on Wednesday 24 February. The attack occurred at Bagh-  
agha, 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Ziguinchor. The

regional governor and the district administrator said they suspected rebels of the separatist Casamance Democratic Forces Movement.

A hardline wing of the movement has been waging a campaign for immediate independence in which 300 people have been killed over the past six months. The officials said they thought more people had been killed by the raiders on Tuesday [23 February] night.

Villagers said there were about 20 fatalities, because soldiers from a nearby garrison had given chase. Private cars and taxis were commandeered to take the wounded to hospital. [passage omitted]

## Togo

### Civil Servants Resume Work Schedules

AB2202143393 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Togolese began a new work week today. As early as 0730 this morning civil servants were on the road to their offices and services. This resumption follows President Gnassingbe Eyadema's appeal on 7 February to all Togolese to resume work. Although workers' presence is not actually felt at work places, what has been noticed in the field is encouraging since many workers resumed work last week. [sentence as heard] There are high hopes of work actually resuming in the next few days because Togolese know that only work can make them free. [passage omitted]

### Commentary on Togolese Exodus, National Reconciliation

AB2002152193 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Commentary by Djagba Yampabou]

[Text] For pure national pride, dear Togo, gold of humanity, as said in a profession of faith quoted from our national anthem, this can still be true. We see in a great country such as France, deeply involved in an electoral campaign, eminent political personalities arguing on the fate of French aid for Togo. Recently on 16 February, the national media reported their concerns following the suspension of French aid to our country.

These French political leaders appear like jewelers who believe against all odds that Togo is still gold and discuss the best way to mold it to turn it into a beautiful jewel. All the better, but what is disheartening is to see that Togolese themselves, or at least, most of them, no longer believe in this. They went into exile; they have abandoned their jobs for almost four months now.

This is not to minimize the tragedy experienced by families hurt by the difficulties of the democratic transition period in Togo. All Togolese can have different political convictions, but still live in solidarity during the



painful events experienced by some of them. Is it necessary to recall that all the Togolese political circle was unanimous in condemning the Sodo attempted crime? Is it necessary to recall that they were also unanimous in condemning the murder of Amorin Tavio, the hostage-taking of the High Council of the Republic members, and the unfortunate events that took place in January? These condemnations may not have been enough, but they were nonetheless proof that the members of the Togolese political circle are aware of what should be done to save this country.

Indeed, to save this country from total disintegration is the first duty that all political leaders and all Togolese should impose on themselves. The ideal place to do this remains Togo and not in exile. Presently, people who claim to be the gold of humanity should be motivated by pure national pride that cannot be found in those Togolese nationals who have decided to take refuge in neighboring countries. At most, it is good for Togolese to remember these words by Alfred de Vigny about Roland and his companions: All the brave were dead, but none had fled.

This is hard to say and hard to do, but the price of freedom is sometimes at this cost. Otherwise, its future is jeopardized. In the case of Togo, this price will finally not be so heavy because it is not so much a matter of any Togolese dying. No, it is rather a matter of every Togolese understanding that time remains the best asset for

those who believe in a real democracy. Time, thanks to which many obstacles that today seem to be insurmountable or only surmountable through violence will disappear with a real and sustained determination of Togolese people to live together and work together without letting tribalistic or partisan considerations overcome the main demands of the nation, namely peace, development, and democracy. It is therefore necessary to believe that Togolese will one day remember their bet to be the gold of humanity and in so doing, they will, despite everything, prefer living in their country and if necessary, pass through the fire that purifies and gives gold its brilliance and enables the goldsmith to beautifully model and shape it.

Today, the Togolese know that it is not easy to be gold, but they have to choose between this exciting ideal and the right to be a pariah nation. Those who have remained in Togo today in spite of the turbulence know how difficult it is to live without salary for almost four months now, with basic foodstuffs being scarce and also with anguish while waiting for the return of those who have left. They still can have the ambition to make their country the gold of humanity. They will be happy to share this ambition with their brothers and sisters who left the country. And we are waiting for them because they know that no Togolese will ever be too many for such a job. Have a nice day!

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